The National

rower

45th Annual National Ram Sale

Livestock Coliseum OGDEN, UTAH AUGUST 17-18, 1960

Under the Management of National Wool Growers Association FOR THE VERY FINEST IN

RAMBOUILLET RAMS, WE INVITE

YOUR INSPECTION OF CUNNINGHAM

SHEEP CO. RAMBOUILLET RAMS

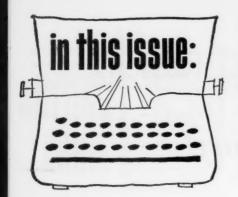
AT ALL MAJOR RAM SALES IN THE WEST

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP COMPANY

MRS. MAC HOKE, President

Pendleton, Oregon

LOU LEVY, Manager





Inspect My
PANAMAS

National Ram Sale

We will have a stud and a pen of five yearlings

LARGE - TOP QUALITY - BRED 30 YEARS

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RAMBOUILLET-COLUMBIA CROSSBREDS



See my consignment of high-quality rams at the National Ram Sale.

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Manti, Utah

NATIONAL RAM SALE:

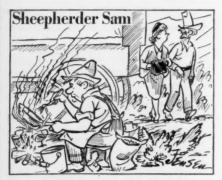
Much of this issue is devoted to the 45th annual National Ram Sale. You will find information about the sale and pictures of the consignors' offerings beginning on page 20.

Two companion events which have been quite a drawing card in the past are the National Wool Show and the Hickory Pit Lamb Barbecue. Information about these events will be found on page 21.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING:

The mid-summer meeting of your National Wool Growers Association Executive Committee was held in Salt Lake City, July 19 and 20. A report of the actions taken by the group is given beginning on page 14.

We urge every member to read this report because this is your organization and if there is something there with which you disagree, the officers and Executive Committee members would be pleased to hear from you.



"And now, I want you to meet my chef. The famous 'Oscar of the Wool Herd."

Housing Request Form

96th Convention

National Wool Growers Association

January 22-25, 1961 - Denver, Colorado

Please Complete and Return To:

NWGA Housing Bureau

c/o Denver Convention and Visitors Bureau

225 W. Colfax Avenue

Denver 2. Colorado

PLEASE NOTE: Single rooms are limited in number, and it is, therefore, advisable to share a twin room whenever possible. Reservations will be made on first come first served basis. Every effort will be made to make reservations at the hotel desired.

Please reserve room/s f	or person/s.	Single Double .	Twin Suite _
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Will arrive	2	at	A.M.	Will	depart		A.M.
	Date	Hour	P.M.			Date	P.M.

Hotel: 1st Choice 2nd Choice

NOTE: Quoted daily rates are current and subject to such changes as economic conditions may necessitate.

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Brown Palace	\$8.50-17.00	\$13.00-17.00	\$14.00-19.00	\$22.00-65.00	\$40.00-70.00			
Commonalitan	9 50 11 00	12 00 19 00	14 00 20 00	22 00 45 00	38 00 60 00			

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Rooms will be occupied by: (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

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STATE



THE COVER

OUR cover this month and, in fact, most of this issue are devoted to the 45th National Ram Sale. It will be held in the Coliseum, Ogden, Utah, August 17 and 18. The range scene on our cover is a reminder to all sheepmen that the place to secure high-quality breeding sires is the National Ram Sale.

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August 1960

Volume L-Number 8

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH TELEPHONE EMpire 3-4483

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WOOL

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Sheep for Ogden.

Consignors Readying Their Top

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The National Wool Grower



Secretary Benson elected to Agricultural Hall of Fame

Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson has been elected to the renowned Agricultural Hall of Fame by the nationally famous Saddle and Sirloin Club at the Chicago Union Stock Yards.

This was announced by Albert K. Mitchell, New Mexico rancher and chairman of the Saddle and Sirloin Club's Portrait Committee, who said that Secretary Benson's election was "in tribute to his unswerving integrity of purpose and principles," in accordance with the club's traditions.

An oil portrait of Secretary Benson will be presented to the Agricultural Hall of Fame at a dinner at the Saddle and Sirloin Club on November 29. It will join the gallery of more than 300 oil paintings of persons judged to have made outstanding contributions to American agriculture over the past 100 years.

Cattlemen appoint new secretary

Appointment of Dudley T. Campbell as secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association was announced June 29 by the organization's president, Fred H. Dressler.

Campbell, 24, a native of Texas, will succeed Roy W. Lilley who on August 1 becomes assistant executive secretary of the California Cattlemen's Association.

Campbell has been working with the animal husbandry department of the Colorado State University, Fort Collins, since receiving a master of science degree in animal breeding in March. He received a bachelor's degree in animal husbandry from Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville, in 1958. He was born on a ranch near Kingsville, but attended elementary and secondary schools in LaPryor, Texas, and in Fort Cobb, Oklahoma.

His employment record includes work with the Fort Robinson Beef Cattle

Research Station near Crawford, Nebraska; the Agricultural Stabilization Committee at Robstown, Texas; and the Great Southern Chemical Corporation, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Administration of grazing on U. S. public lands studied

The history of the public domain and the methods used to formulate and administer grazing policy on federallyowned range lands are examined in a new book entitled, "Politics and Grass" See Our Consignment of HIGH-QUALITY

RAMBOUILLETS

at the

National Ram Sale

We will bring two pens of 5 range rams.

Reuel Christensen & Sons

Ephraim, Utah



All our rams that have topped the National Ram Sale the past few years and all of our 1960 entries are line bred from an outstanding mutation that occurred in our flock several years ago. We have concentrated the blood of this ram in our flock until we are getting a very high percentage that have his desirable qualities.

Our flock has not come in contact with any other sheep in well over eight years.

Also for sale — a few 2-year-old ewes and ewe lambs

M. W. BECKER

Rt. 4

Rupert, Idaho



trol of stomach and intestinal worms.

A new formula using purified phenothiazine micronized for maximum

efficiency, disperses a concentrated dose into the fourth stomach and intestinal tract. Tests prove this action kills more worms and more kinds of worms with little of the formula being absorbed.

Scientists report surprising differences in the effectiveness between PURIFIED drench and ordinary, small particle, green drench. Why settle for partial results . . . Start getting maximum results by using Dr. Rogers' PURIFIED drench on your cattle, sheep and goats.

Insist on PURIFIED phenothiazine drench made by



P. O. BOX 4186 . FORT WORTH, TEXAS

by Phillip O. Foss. The book is published by the University of Washington Press with the assistance of a grant from the Ford Foundation.

"Politics and Grass" is a history of the public lands of the West and an extended case study of the methods and techniques used in the formulation of a public policy. The preliminary study for this book won a Western Political Science Association award as the best study on western politics and administration completed during the years 1953-56. Born in North Dakota, Mr. Foss is in the Department of Government at San Francisco State College.

Annual New Mexico sheep tour

The annual New Mexico Sheep Tour will be held August 18-19 in the Artesia-Alamogordo area. The tour is open to all sheepmen, wool warehousemen and others interested in the sheep industry of New Mexico, according to Jack Ruttle, extension wool marketing specialist at New Mexico State University.

The 1960 tour will begin at Artesia the morning of August 18. After looking over the Artesia Wool Co-op facilities, a caravan will be formed and move on to nearby sheep ranches. A dance will be held the first evening at the Alamogordo Country Club.

Early the next morning the group will visit Holloman Air Force Base. The Air Force has promised an interesting morning with a review of research work being done in rocket and space testing.

Growers invited to send fleeces to Pacific Wool Show

Wool growers from all western states have been invited to send fleeces to the Pacific International Wool Show to be held in North Portland, Oregon, October 8 to 15.

The show, one of the major events of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, is one of the largest wool shows conducted in the United States. The show started, and has been sponsored for years by the Pacific Wool Growers under the direct management of Roy Ward, long-time manager of that Portland wool firm.

Anyone interested in further information about the show is asked to write to Bruce Arnold, Superintendent, c/o Pacific Wool Growers, 734 N. W. 14th Ave., Portland, Oregon.

FROM EWE TO MARKET LAMB... AUREOMYCIN PAYS 6 <u>DIFFERENT</u> WAYS

Here's a program with AUREO-MYCIN® in feed that makes a difference you can see at every stage of production...in extra lambs, in more weight and vigor, in extra "bloom," in animals marketed earlier.



AUREOMYCIN in fortified supplements helps reduce losses in ewes and lambs.

1. Saving ewes and lambs

Start your feeding program with AUREOMYCIN before lambing! A fortified supplement containing AUREOMYCIN keeps pregnant ewes healthy, lambing more easily, producing a bigger lamb crop. Controlled experiments have shown that AUREOMYCIN is extremely effective in controlling vibriosis, thus saving both ewes and lambs.

2. Creep feeding for faster gains

When you put lambs on creep feeds containing AUREOMYCIN, you protect them at the most vulnerable time *early in life*. Young lambs are unusually susceptible to diseases and stresses and mor-

tality can be high. AUREOMYCIN keeps them healthy, gaining fast on less feed.

3. Weaning more lambs

By *keeping* lambs on creep feeds up to and past weaning, you save more lambs, wean more sturdy, vigorous animals. Tests show they gain as much as 20% more and show an improvement in feed efficiency up to 10%.

4. Guarding against disease

AUREOMYCIN is the wide-spectrum antibiotic that fights many disease organisms. It guards against scours and enterotoxemia (overeating disease). In fact, controlled experiments have shown that AUREOMYCIN reduces losses from enterotoxemia almost to zero.



Creep feeding with AUREOMYCIN protects lambs at most critical period.

5. Saving feed in the feedlot

AUREOMYCIN in feedlot rations gets lambs on full feed faster. It makes growing lambs less susceptible to the secondary infections that usually follow the stress of shipping and change in environment. Your finishing lambs gain faster - put on more pounds at less cost.

6. Marketing uniform lambs earlier

When you've fed AUREOMYCIN all the way through — you market finer-looking, more uniform lambs *earlier*. And they're the kind of lambs buyers prefer.



More uniform lambs go to market earlier when feedlot rations contain AUREOMYCIN.

Talk to your feed manufacturer or feed dealer about AUREOMYCIN in range supplements, creep feeds and feedlot rations. Let him advise you on the program best suited to your needs. American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, N.Y.

**AUREOMYCIN is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for chlortetracycline.





Some of the Suffolks we will bring to the National Ram Sale are pictured above.

These rams have done exceptionally well and should make a good showing in the sale.

We invite you to look over our Suffolks,

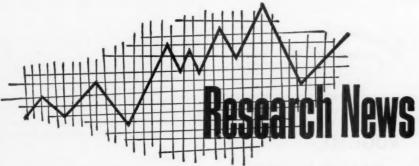
Hampshires and Suffolk-Hampshire

Crossbreds at the National

OLSEN BROTHERS

Spanish Fork, Utah
Suffolks - Suffolk-Hampshires - Hampshires

......



UNIVERSITY of Illinois research shows that farmers can stymie internal parasites in lambs by weaning or separating the lambs from the ewes on pasture.

Two years of studies at the Dixon Springs Experiment Station turned up the following facts:

1. Lambs weaned and kept on pasture showed only 38 worm eggs per gram of feces.

2. Lambs on pasture with ewes during the same period showed a buildup to about 3,800 eggs per gram of feces.

3. Lambs kept in drylot, with ewes brought in daily from pasture for nursing, showed no evidence of internal parasites.

The Dixon Springs animal scientists feel that these studies may have tremendous possibilities for helping farmers control internal parasites. Early weaning will virtually eliminate the need for drenching and will help insure bigger and healthier lambs for market.

THE old sheepman who recommended flushing ewes before breeding could have been right—ewes which get grain for a few weeks before breeding may have a better chance for twins and triplets.

University of Wisconsin sheep specialists report more multiple ovulations in mature ewes which got grain for various lengths of time before they were bred. In tests last year, 70-75 per cent of the flushed Hampshire ewes had multiple ovulations, compared to about 60 per cent of the ewes which continued on straight hay rations up to the breeding season.

The picture was similar for Columbia ewes, but the figures weren't as high—50-64 per cent multiple ovulations for flushed ewes, compared to around 27 per cent for the hay-fed ewes.

The ration was two pounds of grain per ewe daily, in addition to all the U. S. No. 1 grass-alfalfa hay they wanted. Flushing periods ranged from 18 days to two months. Ovulation rates and the number of living fetuses were both determined when the ewes were slaughtered 140 days after breeding.

But after breeding, grain feeding had some bad and some good effects on the lamb crop. About 84 per cent of the embryos were surviving in the hay-fed group 140 days after breeding. But only about 70 per cent of the embryos were present at that time for the group of ewes which got two pounds of grain daily in addition to hay. However, the grain-fed ewes were carrying lambs which averaged about 1½ pounds heavier 140 days after breeding.

These results point to the probable desirability of grain feeding for mature ewes before breeding to get the highest percentage of multiple ovulations. On the other hand, embryo survival is not helped by continuing grain feeding through gestation.

My Suffolk consignment at the
NATIONAL RAM SALE
will consist of 1 stud and 1 pen of
range rams.
These quality Suffolks will produce the

extra pounds of lamb you want.

MYRTHEN N. MOON

Box 102

Tabiona, Utah

If you want-

More Pounds of Wool at Shearing Time

More Lambs with More
Weight at Selling Time

USE COLUMBIA RAMS



COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

121 No. College Ave. Ft. Collins, Colorado
Lawrence C. Patterson, Secretary

Announcing a new name . . .



${\mathcal B}$ ${\mathcal A}$ Ranch - -

A merger of two reputable producers of Quality Suffolks. Roy Blakley and Earl Armacost have combined forces to produce even better rams for you. See both consignments at the National Ram Sale.

ROY BLAKLEY and EARL ARMACOST

Cambridge, Idaho

MY COLUMBIA RAMS

are from Oregon's pioneer flock, sired by production-tested rams for over 15 years. See my consignment at the National Ram Sale.

E. J. HANDLEY

Route 1

McMinnville, Oregon





RUGGED, RANGE-RAISED

We will have rugged, range-raised white and blackfaced rams for sale in the National, Casper, Craig, and Spanish Fork ram sales. For over 55 years we have maintained a program of breeding for size, body conformation, maximum wool production and hardiness for range service.

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION

COVEY & DAYTON

COKEVILLE, WYOMING



This is but
one of our
OUTSTANDING
RAMBOUILLET
RAMS
to be offered
for sale in
1960

See our offerings at the National, Casper, Craig, Ely and Utah Ram Sales.

We will have all classes—

* STUDS

* REGISTERED RAMS

* RANGE RAMS

GEORGE L. BEAL & SONS

Ephraim, Utah

- RANGE RAMS FOR SALE AT THE RANCH -

EXPERIMENTS at the University of Arizona show it may soon be possible for farmers to turn their irrigation pumps on and off by remote radio control without leaving the house. The system being tried out by the researchers uses a portable radio transmitter that weighs about five pounds and is powered by the electrical system of a pick-up truck. But the device also can be wired as a more permanent installation in a house with regular 110-volt current, according to the Arizona engineers.

A new technique for applying silicone proofing to wool fabrics has been announced by the International Wool Secretariat. Claimed to have outstanding advantages over existing processes, the treatment involves the use of a silicone emulsion, called EP 277, specially formulated for application to wools and some other fabrics.

Specialized equipment, previously necessary for processing, is not needed with the new method.

Treated fabrics are claimed to have an excellent degree of water repellency, with low absorption and zero penetration for most fabrics.

WOOL slacks and skirts are permanently creased or pleated by a new chemical treatment developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists. The creases stay through long wear and exposure to rain and high humidity. If the fabric is suitably shrink-proofed, the creases remain after machine washing

The process was devised at the Wool and Mohair Laboratory of USDA's Agricultural Research Service in Albany, Calif., by chemists N. H. Koenig, W. L. Wasley, and C. E. Pardo. They found that dilute solutions of ethanolamine will put long-lasting creases in wool. Ethanolamine is a widely available, safe, inexpensive chemical.

Dr. Koenig and his co-workers, in their tests, used a 0.5 to 2.0 per cent solution of ethanolamine in water, with a very small amount of detergent to facilitate wetting. The solution can be applied either by spraying or dipping, after which the damp fabric is steampressed. In a typical experiment with lightweight suiting, creases were set in one minute at about 280° F. in a tailor's press.

The treatment is applicable to fabrics that have been shrink-proofed by epoxypolyamide resins, a method developed earlier by the Wool and Mohair Laboratory. Fabrics that have received both treatments are washable in machine without shrink and without loss of creases.

Tests in commercial dry-cleaning equipment have given promising results, but more testing will be undertaken. The scientists have applied for a public-service patent, which would permit commercial use of the method on a royalty-free basis.

A chemical treatment that shrinks wool fibers may be the basis for improved manufacture of wool felts, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

USDA scientists have found that soft wool felt treated with a hot solution of dimethyl sulfoxide becomes dense and hard within a few minutes. Relative hardness of the felt can be controlled both by the length of time the felt is left in the solution and by the temperature of the bath. Splitting tests indicate that the treated felts are two to three times stronger than the original felts.

These findings are the result of experiments by N. H. Koenig, L. R. Lefkowitz, and H. P. Lundgren of the Wool and Mohair Laboratory of USDA's Agricultural Research Service at Albany, California.

Dimethyl sulfoxide is an inexpensive, commercially available liquid. It shortens fibers by rearrangement of wool molecules and thus effects a permanent hardening and toughening of the felt.

Felt industry men who have examined samples of felt treated with this chemical say that the treatment offers sufficient promise to justify testing under commercial conditions.

Objective of the improved process, according to Dr. Koenig, is to lower the cost of felt manufacture by reducing the amount of mechanical beating now required to harden felts. Soft felts can be compacted to half their original size in minutes, as compared to hours by present methods. It is thus possible that the method would permit continuous processing of felt, rather than the present batch-type manufacture.

NEVADA'S water could be stretched a little farther if sagebrush is gulping the amount of water researchers think it is. A query was started into sagebrush's use of water when staff members of the Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture, wondered what happened to afternoon stream flow at the Knoll Creek Experiment Station 45 miles northeast of Wells.

Lack of afternoon stream flow caused a problem when researchers needed the water for field irrigation in the establishment and production of forage for experimental feeding.

Joseph H. Robertson, range and agronomy department, says, "One of the first objects of suspicion was the 10- to 12-foot high sagebrush growing near the stream."

Was sagebrush tapping the water table? If so, how much, and, was that the reason for the drop in the stream?

First step in the query was to install a series of piezometers, or sections of half inch diameter pipe, into the water. The pipes were set into the ground so that sub-surface water (ground water) would flow into the pipes and fill them to a height corresponding to the height of the water table.

With the pipes—or piezometers—in place, frequent measurements are made with a steel tape. The next step will be to remove the sagebrush and see if removal will cause any rise in the water table and stream flow as well.

After the sagebrush has been cleared from the area, the cleared land will be seeded to crested, pubescent, and Siberian wheatgrass.

The Bureau of Land Management is cooperating in the project.



Suffolks



They're Tops in Lamb Production

- HARDY, EARLY MATURING LAMBS
- EXCELLENT CARCASS MORE LEAN MEAT
- EASY LAMBERS AND EXCELLENT MOTHERS
- EXCELLENT FOR CROSSING ON WHITEFACED EWES
- OPEN FACES NO WOOL BLINDNESS

Buy stud and range rams at the following sales:

August 3	IDAHO STATE RAM SALE, FILER, IDAHO
August 10	WASHINGTON STATE RAM SALE, YAKIMA, WASHINGTON
August 10	OREGON RAM SALE, PENDLETON, OREGON
August 17-18	NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH
September 6-7	WYOMING WOOL GROWERS RAM SALE, CASPER, WYO.
September 15	UTAH RAM SALE, SPANISH FORK, UTAH.
September 21	IDAHO PUREBRED SHEEP BREEDERS SALE, IDAHO FALLS,

For Complete Details,

Including List of Breeders, Write

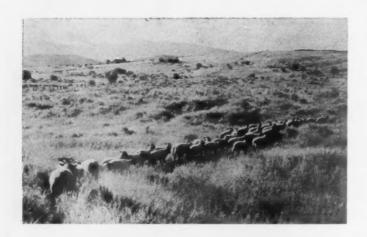
AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

C. W. HODGSON, Secretary, MOSCOW, IDAHO

RUGGED RANGE-RAISED RAMS



Ready for Range Service



Burton rams are brought up in the rugged range country of Idaho. They are conditioned to give top-notch service on the ranges of the West. Be sure to see our consignment at the National Ram Sale.

SUFFOLKS — 2 studs, 5 registered and 30 range rams
SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS — 15 range rams

T. B. BURTON

<u>B</u> Stock Ranch Cambridge, Idaho



From the President's Pen

THE old problem of securing competent range examiners for appraising public lands and forests has taken a new twist. Permittees on the Boise National Forest have found it necessary to petition for the transfer of the supervisor and two of his assistants. These men with their appraisal of the range have a life-or-death hold on permits on the forest.

Their opinion of the condition and grazing capacity of certain ranges has already caused serious reductions in some permits with the possibility of many further reductions to come. The result has been that permittees and independent consultants with long experience on these ranges have felt that

the supervisor and his staff are incompetent judges of the range capacity.

While this is an extreme circumstance, it does point to a problem that can be encountered on any range when men not skilled in range examination are called upon to make a vital decision on public land permits.

Two answers to the problem occur to us. First, civil service requirements for range examiners should probably give more attention to actual background in education and experience for the work expected.

Secondly, when these disputes do occur it seems only logical that some actual, long term experiments be run on the range in question, with impartial range scientists called in to do the experiments. In the case of forests where the principal point at issue is not just grazing capacity but watershed management, it would be most appropriate to have the U. S. Geological Survey take part in the experiments. They are the recognized authority on stream flow. It would seem entirely logical to set up small drainages of smaller topography and geology under different grazing management plans. The U. S. Geological Survey could then measure the actual water production, both qualitative and quantitative, to determine actual results.

-Harold Josendal, President National Wool Growers Association

NWGA News Highlights

By: EDWIN E. MARSH, Executive Secretary National Wool Growers Association



Democratic Platform

54-page plank was adopted by the A Democratic Party at Los Angeles. However, a little less than 31/2 pages were devoted to agriculture. While the Wool Act was not specifically mentioned, and neither were any other individual agricultural commodity programs, the platform does endorse "production payment programs" as one means of assisting farmers to achieve "full parity income." Other measures to this end endorsed in the program include "production and marketing quotas, loans on basic commodities at not less than 90 per cent of parity, commodity purchases and marketing orders and agreements." The platform also stresses importance of producing "food and fiber" as one of the "great weapons for waging war against hunger and want throughout the world."

Also in the plank, "world trade" is stated to be "more than ever essential to world peace." However, the platform does acknowledge that the increase in foreign imports "involves costly adjustment and damage to some domestic industries and communities." The remedies?—"The Democratic administration will help trade-affected industries by measures consistent with economic growth, orderly transition, fair competition and long-run economic strength of all parts of our nation."

Status of Bills

CONGRESS is in recess until August 15 but the following is a resume of the present status of some of the bills in which the sheep industry is interested.

H.R. 12622 (H.R. 10089 prior to amendment) to permit suits against the U. S. government to be brought in the district court where plaintiff resides favorably reported out of House Judiciary Committee. Bill expected to

come to House floor after recess but no report yet on possible Senate action.

H.R. 7004. This is bill on which NWGA objected to section which would give Secretary of Interior broad authority to require all users of roads and trails on BLM lands to pay maintenance costs. New language to remove our objections was incorporated into bill. It passed both houses just before recess and has gone to the President for signature.

S. 1123, the wilderness bill. Still no action by Senate Interior Committee, and House Interior Committee chairman advises no wilderness bill this year. Pressure will be strong for action next year, however.

H.R. 10, to permit self-employed people to set aside a portion of their income, tax free, for a retirement program, passed House in last session. Reported out of Senate Finance Com-

(Continued on next page)

mittee recently with amendments to remove Treasury Department objections. Senate started consideration of bill just prior to adjournment and will continue consideration next month. However, am advised there is possibility that those senators objecting may filibuster bill to death.

H.J. Resolution 696, designating September as National Wool Month, signed by President Eisenhower on June 29.

H.R. 12176, to extend Mexican farm labor law two years beyond present expiration of June 30, 1961. Recently passed House and now waiting Senate

National Reserve of Food and Fiber

WHEN the Senate resumes sessions on August 15, it will have before it a proposal (S. 3812) sponsored by Senator Humphrey (Minn.) to establish a national security reserve supply of food, fiber and biological oil for protection against shortages in time of emergencies. The bill would direct the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization to stockpile these commodities in quantities "adequate to protect the nation against hazards of natural disaster, insect pests, diseases and other national emergencies." The commodities would be required to be stored in dispersed areas throughout the country.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the National Security Council would consult with OCDM in determining the kinds and amounts of the various commodities needed to establish the reserve, and the Secretary of Agriculture would be directed to transfer needed supplies from stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation and other available sources. OCDM would reimburse CCC for any commodities acquired and also would be authorized to purchase additional commodities in the open market.

The bill would not permit reduction of the reserve except: (1) on order of the President to meet defense needs; (2) in time of war or national emergency proclaimed by the President; or (3) by transfer to the national stockpile by order of the President. In event of reduction in any of these cases, the reserve would be restored to its designated level as soon as practicable.

Sheep Industry Leaders Pursue Import Relief in Washington

SHEEP industry representatives met with various government officials in Washington, D. C. July 12 to discuss the lamb and mutton import problem.

The government officials present at the meeting were Secretary of Commerce Frederick Mueller; Gus Burmeister, Administrator of Agricultural Trade Policy and Analysis, USDA and Clarence L. Miller, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Sheep industry representatives at the meeting were: Harold Josendal, president, National Wool Growers Association; W. Hugh Baber, NWGA vice president; J. R. Broadbent, past president, Utah Wool Growers Association: Lester Stratton, chairman, Board of Directors, National Lamb Feeders Association; W. P. Wing, Secretary, California Wool Growers Association and Dr. Kent Christensen, economist, National Association of Food Chains.

President Josendal and J. R. Broadbent presented the import situation. Mr. Josendal presented facts to show that the sheep industry was in grave danger if these lamb and mutton imports were allowed to continue without any re-

Mr. Broadbent, in a forceful statement, told the government officials that

"the question of imports of meats into this country from abroad is a serious one to the sheep producer, the cattle producer and inadvertently to the basic prosperity of many western and midwestern states, which are dependent on a combination of livestock raising, feed production and livestock feeding and growing, to sustain their economies. The livestock growers realize their responsibility to share in the feeding of this nation, and they are doing it well. If we want them to continue, they must have a measure of assurance against the increasing threat of loss of market due to the meat import problem. Our red meat production is at an all time high. This is coupled with a growing demand of expanding poultry production. We just can't allow unorganized, irresponsible and unlimited access for all meats that seek our market from low-cost production areas.

Mr. Broadbent pointed out that the enormity of the import potential causes a cloud of apprehension over the livestock industry already in a weak bargaining position due to a concentration of slaughter and distribution.

The sheep industry is not long for this country, Mr. Broadbent warned, unless there is a realistic facing up to



SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION EVENTS

August 17-18: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah. January 22-25, 1961: National Wool Growers' (vention, Denver, Colorado.

CONVENTIONS AND MEETINGS

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August 8-9: First National Lamb and Wool Industry
Conference, Laramie, Wyoming.

August 11-12: California Wool Growers Convention,
San Francisco, California.

November 19-12: Oregon Wool Growers Convention,
Portland, Oregon.

November 10-12: Wyoming Wool Growers Convention,
Rawlins, Wyoming.

November 13-15: Idaho Wool Growers Convention,
Pocatello, Idaho.

November 13-15: Washington.

November 13-15: Washington.

December 5-7: Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Convention, San Angelo, Texas.

January 22-25, 1961: National Wool Growers' Convention, Denver, Colorado.

August 3: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho. August 3: Nevada Ram Sale, Ely, Nevada. August 10: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon. August 10: Washington Ram Sale, Yakima, Washing-

August 17-18: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.
September 6-7: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.
September 15: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Meatana.
September 15: Utah Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.
September 17: Fall Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.
September 29: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale, Dubois, Idaho.
October 10: Craig Ram Sale, Craig, Colorado.

August 9: Washington Wool Show, Yakima, Washing-

ton. August 16-18: National Wool Show, Ogden, Utah. October 8-15: Pacific International Livestock Expo-sition and Wool Show, North Portland, Oregon. November 4-9: Golden Spike National Livestock Show.

November 4-9: Golden Spike National Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

November 25-December 3: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, January 13-21, 1961: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

February 10-19, 1961: San Antonio Stock Show and Rodeo, San Antonio, Texas.

its basic concern—that of finding a solution to its marketing problem. Regulation of imports would be a step in the right direction, he said.

The possibility of asking for another hearing before the Tariff Commission in view of lamb market breaks and the continuing rise in imports was discussed. Advisability of pushing for passage of a bill introduced by Congressman Keith Thomson, Wyoming, was also discussed. This bill, H.R. 12878, similar to the amended Trade Agreements Act introduced by Senator Morse several years ago, but not enacted, would permit producers of live lamb and mutton to be considered "interested parties" in cases involving dressed lamb and mutton imports and therefore to legally apply to the Tariff Commission for relief. Advisability of having a bill introduced in the next session of Congress for tariff increases or quotas for imports also was discussed. Later in the day the group met with Stanley E. McCaffrey, assistant to Vice President Richard M. Nixon and again presented the plight of the sheep industry.



Infected Flocks and Cases Reported—1959 (Totals: 26 States; 141 Counties; 317 Flocks; 25,000 Cases)

Sore Mouth Poses Possible Threat to Sheepmen at Shipping Time

Prepared by Dr. James L. Hourrigan, Chief Staff Officer, Special Diseases Eradication, Agricultural Research Service, USDA.

CONTAGIOUS ecthyma or sore mouth may again this shipping season cause serious losses to sheepmen. If sheep are not immunized against the disease, they may be affected. Losses are frequently experienced by feeders through the purchase of sheep infected with or exposed to the disease.

Incidence of the disease is widespread as indicated by the accompanying map. In 1959, 25,000 cases were reported in 26 states. Although mortality is low, contagious ecthyma causes a loss of condition, and weight gains are seriously retarded.

If the symptoms are known by sheep buyers and feeders, they can do much to protect themselves against this disease when purchasing stock. Contagious ecthyma is common in lambs but rare in animals more than a year old, although lesions have been seen on the udders of nursing ewes. Sore mouth occurs in spring and summer wherever sheep are raised. It is most prevalent among lambs being fattened for market, but it may appear in range bands and farm flocks. Feeder lambs frequently develop the disease, usually seven to ten days after arrival in the feed lots.

The lesions appear mostly on the lips and sometimes on the face and ears and near the eyes. Vesicles, pustules, ulcers, and scabs form. The lesions in severe cases may reach the mouth, where extensive ulceration of the cheeks, hard palate, and tongue may develop.

A live vaccine for the prevention of sore mouth was developed in 1935. It is applied to the skin in a manner similar to the technique used in vaccinating against smallpox in man—that is, by rubbing the vaccine in scratches made in the skin. The common sites for vaccination are in places where the wool is absent, such as inside the flanks or under the tail. A successful inoculation, or "take," is indicated in susceptible

animals by the formation of a local pustular lesion at the site of application. The scab that forms afterwards dries and falls off in several weeks. The immunity thus conferred lasts up to two years or longer. Animals that recover from natural infection and those vaccinated are considered, from a practical viewpoint, to be immune for life.

In places where contagious ecthyma occurs regularly, it is advisable to vaccinate all lambs before the pasture season begins.

Some ranchers may find it more convenient to vaccinate at the time when castration, docking and earmarkings are done.

Because exposure to infection may occur during shipping, range lambs consigned to feed lots should be vaccinated at least 10 days before shipment to allow time for immunity to develop.

Ordinarily it is advisable to vaccinate animals before the disease appears, but some beneficial results may be expected even when vaccination is done as an

(Continued on page 41)



Executive Committee meetings require a lot of hard work and diligent thought by committee members as can be seen by this shot of the group.

At Summer Meet;

Executive Group Formulates Plans For Extension of National Wool Act, Securing Relief from Lamb-Mutton Imports

STRATEGY for securing an extension of the National Wool Act in the next session of Congress and the future course of action of the sheep industry in obtaining relief from lamb and mutton imports were thoroughly reviewed and discussed at the mid-summer meeting of the National Wool Growers Association Executive Committee, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, July 19 and 20. The sessions were held in the Presidents' Room of the Hotel Utah with NWGA President Harold Josendal leading the discussions.

A thorough review of the efforts of the National Wool Growers Association and other segments of the sheep industry to secure relief from excessive lamb and mutton imports was presented by President Josendal. He reported the results of a meeting the week before where he and other industry leaders met with Secretary Mueller of the Commerce Department and also with Vice President Nixon's assistant. Mr. Josendal said he was sure all these people were more cognizant of the sheep industry's troubles with imports after the meeting than they were before. He felt they had been laboring under a misapprehension that the condition of the sheep industry and livestock in general were very good.

President Josendal reported that they had convinced them with facts and figures that this was far from true.

After a great deal of general discussion among committee members, it was the consensus of opinion that the next step for the sheep industry was to try for legislative relief from imports.

As a result of the discussion, Penrose Metcalf (Texas) moved, seconded by Everett Shuey (Montana) and unanimously adopted, that the officers of the



Explaining some recommendations and changes in the Association's constitution and by-laws is NWGA Vice President George Hislop, chairman of the Organization and Membership Committee.

National Wool Growers Association have prepared, within a very reasonable time, a measure which would set up import quotas on live, frozen and processed lamb and mutton and also that the officers see that the bill is introduced by as many senators and congressmen as possible, either at the short congressional session in August or certainly at the beginning of the long session next January.

The officers were further directed to work with the cattlemen group in legislative efforts since they had also indicated their desire to secure relief through legislation. In addition the Legislative Committee was directed to explore thoroughly any possible cooperation with other industries who had been injured by foreign imports.

National Wool Act

The groundwork already done on the extension of the National Wool Act and the proposed action to be taken, were presented to the group by Frank W. ImMasche, Director, Livestock and Dairy Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA, Washington, D. C., and NWGA Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh. Tables had been prepared by Mr. ImMasche's office of different

phases of the wool program to date showing amounts of payments, how much money was left, administrative costs, etc.

Secretary Marsh presented a review of the work already done on the Wool Act extension, in contacting congressional advisers in Washington, D. C. and also the attempts to secure an endorsement of the act in both the Democratic and Republican platforms.

After a great deal of discussion of the necessary work for securing extension of the National Wool Act, the Legislative Committee was directed to see that such an extension is secured and that a bill is ready for introduction on the first day of the 87th Congress.

In a discussion of the features to be included in the bill to extend the National Wool Act the following changes were adopted:

1. That the section limiting incentive payments to 110 per cent of parity be eliminated.

2. That the marketing year for wool be established on a calendar year basis rather than from April 1 through March 31.

3. That no changes be made in the mohair support price.

4. That the extension of the act be for an unlimited period of time; that is, that there be no specific termination date.

In a discussion of administrative regulations under the National Wool Act program, it was moved by Welby Aagard (Utah) seconded by Joseph Donlin (Wyoming) and carried, that the NWGA Executive Committee request the Commodity Stabilization Service to make a study of the regulation defining "local shipping points" to see if they can arrive at a definition that would be less discriminatory to local growers.

It was moved by George Hislop (Washington), seconded by Everett Shuey (Montana) and carried, that the officers be instructed to prepare a brochure to be submitted to each member of Congress requesting an extension of the National Wool Act. The brochure would be similar to the one prepared in 1958 thanking the Congress for instituting the National Wool Act and showing them what had been done to increase the production of wool.

1961 Incentive Level

There was some discussion of the recommendation to be made to the Secretary of Agriculture for the incentive level for the 1961 marketing year. It was explained by President Josendal that this is set by the Secretary in the fall preceding the beginning of each marketing year. In some years the Secretary had set the incentive level after

calling a meeting of all interested parties in Washington, D. C., he said. The meeting, however, is held at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

After some discussion, Everett Shuey (Montana) moved that we recommend to the USDA that the incentive level for wool be established at 62 cents and that if the Secretary of Agriculture desires a meeting, the NWGA will be glad to meet with him. Further the Secretary is requested to make an announcement of the incentive level as soon as possible. The motion was seconded by Parm Dickson (Washington) and carried.

A formal resolution welcoming the Indiana Sheep Breeders Association as an affiliated state association member was unanimously adopted.

Secretary Marsh reported on the status of legislation affecting the sheep industry and other developments in Washington, D. C. recently. Some of the matters he covered were:

H.R. 12622, which would permit suits against the government to be brought in

The first day of the meetings, members and their families took time out for a little social life. Shown in the pictures at the right are, l. to r.: (1) Penrose B. Metcalfe, Texas; M. V. Hatch, Utah; Lucius M. Stephens, Texas; Alden K. Barton and J. R. Broadbent, Utah. (2) Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Hughes and Robert Field, Colorado, and NWGA Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh. (3) Mrs. Rodney Port, Wyoming; Gladys Mike, associate editor, NWG; Frank W. ImMasche, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Roy M. Laird, Idaho; Penrose B. Metcalfe, Texas, and Mrs. O. T. Evans, NWGA Auxiliary president. (4) W. E. "Hi" Overton, New Mexico, swings out to the strains of some old-time favorite tunes. (5) Brad Little of Idaho delights the crowd with his rendition of "Home, Home on the Range."

District Courts where the plaintiff resides rather than having to take the case back to Washington, D. C.

H.R. 7004, to give the Secretary of the Interior broad authority to require all users of roads and trails on BLM lands to pay maintenance costs.

H.R. 10, to permit self-employed people to set aside a portion of their income, tax free, for an approved retirement plan.

H.R. 12176, to extend the Mexican farm labor law for two years after June 30, 1961.

H.R. 12878, designed to correct the interpretation of the majority of the Tariff Commission that lamb producers are not "interested parties" as far as imports of dressed lamb and mutton are concerned.

Report of Lamb Marketing Committee

Marshall Hughes (Colorado), chairman of the NWGA Lamb Marketing (Continued on page 19)











Test Your I.Q.

On Sheep and Wool Facts

The following questions and answers were prepared by members of the sheep and wool staff of the New Mexico State University. They were compiled in a booklet and distributed at the 95th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association in San Antonio last January. Professor P. E. Neale, animal husbandman at the New Mexico Experiment Station, participated in the panel discussion on sheep improvement during the convention.

In addition to Professor Neale, the following cooperated in compiling the questions and answers: William D. McFadden, wool technologist, New Mexico Experiment Station; Jack L. Ruttle, sheep and wool marketing specialist, and J. R. Stauder, sheep specialist of the Agricultural Extension Service in New Mexico.

1. Question: A herd of sheep has an average wool length of 2.5 inches and shears 4.25 pounds of clean wool. If the length of wool staple is increased to 3 inches, how much more clean wool will this herd produce on the average?

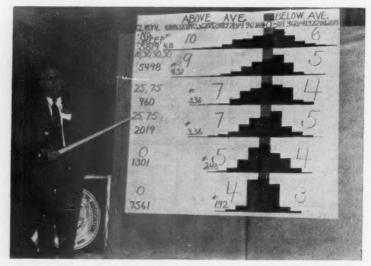
Answer: Each plus or minus of ½ inch in staple length of wool affects total clean wool production by approximately 0.2 per clean pound. Therefore, increasing the length of the staple from 2.5 inches would increase clean wool weight by 0.8 pound.

2. Question: The average body weight of a range herd of ewes was increased 32 pounds. How many more pounds of clean wool does this represent in production increase?

Answer: Each plus or minus of 8 pounds in body weight will on the average increase or decrease clean wool production by approximately 0.2 clean pound. So, a 32-pound increase in body weight would increase clean wool weight by 0.8 pound.

3. Question: A 200-pound ram and a 160-pound ram are raised under the same conditions and bred to uniform ewes. What would be the expected average difference in lamb weights between the offspring of each of these sires?

Answer: Each pound of growth body weight difference between sires represents on the average .35 pound advantage to the offspring. Therefore, a



Professor Neale is shown above explaining a chart prepared from his tests, showing how the size and number of selective mating groups within herds of sheep, produce in the offspring, greater or less numbers of extremely high-producers. The top graph shows the distribution of off-spring from a selective mating system that divided the sheep into the top 10 per cent, next 30 per cent, middle 30 per cent and poorest 30 per cent. This system causes an extreme variation from the average of 4.8 pounds of clean wool for the most extreme individual. The middle two graphs show where the sheep were divided into two selective mating groups—25 per cent of the top sheep and the rest, or 75 per cent, in the second group. Here it is shown that the extreme individual is only 3.36 pounds of clean wool above the herd average. The two bottom graphs illustrate a breeding system where no selective mating system is used. This is called mass breeding. The graph shows this breeding system tends to produce average animals and few, if any, of the exceptional extremes that are needed for quick improvement.

difference of 40 pounds in body weight will represent a 14 pound expected difference between the respective offspring at weaning time.

4. Question: Under the same environmental conditions what will be the expected difference in clean wool pounds produced between offspring sired by a ram that produces eight pounds of clean wool and a ram that produces 10 pounds of clean wool?

Answer: A clean wool difference of one pound between sires equals a one-half pound difference between offspring on the average. Therefore, a difference of two pounds of clean wool between sires would equal a one pound difference between offspring in the case in point.

5. Question: Which is the most valuable ram for over all production, one that weighs 200 pounds and shears seven pounds of clean wool or one that weighs 180 pounds and shears 10 pounds of clean wool?

Answer: Based on Factors used in Questions 3 and 4, environment and other factors being equal, the following results may be expected.

Ram. No. Weight Pounds Clean Wool

	11 018110	r oanas Oic
1	200	7
2	180	10
Difference	20	3

Ram No. 1 with a weight advantage of 20 pounds will produce seven pounds more weaning lamb. Ram No. 2 with a clean wool advantage of three pounds will produce offspring with one and onehalf more pounds of clean wool than the offspring of Ram No. 1.

Offspring from Ram No. 1, at 20¢ per pound, will return \$1.40 more than the offspring from Ram No. 2, when sold as lambs. Offspring from Ram No. 2 producing one and a half more clean wool at \$1.30 per clean pound will return \$1.95 more than the offspring from Ram No. 1.

Ram No. 2, therefore has more value for total production by 55¢ than Ram No. 1.

6. Question: A heavily-fed and highly-fitted ram weighing 200 pounds shears 10 pounds of clean wool and has a four-inch staple of wool. A range raised ram weighing 160 pounds, shears seven pounds of clean wool and has a 3.28 inch staple of wool (12-month basis). What will be the difference in body weight, length of staple, and clean wool production between the offspring groups sired by these rams when bred to ewes of equal merit?

Answer: There will be no difference in body weight staple length and clean wool production between offspring groups sired by these two rams. Heavily-fed rams shear 30 per cent more clean wool, are 20 per cent heavier in body weight and have 18 per cent longer staple of wool than do range rams. These gains or differences are environmental and are not transmitted to the offspring.

7. Question: What is the loss in production of a wool blind ewe per year?

Answer: Ewes with closed faces weaned 11 per cent less lambs and nineeleven less pounds of lamb per ewe bred than those with more open faces.

8. Question: In a selective breeding program if selection is made to increase clean wool weight what other valuable characteristics will be influenced?

Answer: Selecting sheep for clean wool will increase the body surface either by increased number of folds or by body size, increase density of fibers, increase length of fibers, and increase adaptability to the environment.

9. Question: If selection is made solely for length of staple (within grade) in a breeding program, what other characteristics will be influenced?

Answer: Selecting for length of wool staple increases total clean wool production, reduces shrinkage, and increases price per pound of grease and clean wool.

10. Question: If you judge density by feeling the compactness of the wool on the sheep, what other characteristics will be emphasized in a selective breeding program?

Answer: Judging density of fibers by feeling the compactness of the wool will

emphasize short fibers, heavy shrink, greasy condition and increase body folds or pin wrinkles.

11. Question: If emphasis is placed on crimp in a selective breeding program what other characteristics may be influenced?

Answer: Selection for deep distinct crimp with maximum number of crimp per inch will increase fineness and good milling qualities, but decreases total clean wool production.

12. Question: What effect will selection for white color of wool in a selective breeding program have on price received or pounds produced?

Answer: Selection for white color will increase the value, but will have little or no effect on total amount of clean wool produced.

13. Question: If crossbreds are mated what determines the range in fineness of wool fibers in the offspring? When registered sheep are mated?

Answer: The range in wool fiber diameter of the offspring of mated crossbreds will be determined by the range of the fiber diameter of the parents. Therefore the offspring will be the average of the parents. The same will be true of offspring from registered sheep.

14. Question: How much yearly improvement may be expected by selecting the top 75 per cent of the ewe lambs for replacement when selection is based on body weight and clean wool production?

Answer: Selecting the top 75 per cent of the ewe lambs on the basis of clean wool and body weight and mass mating all ewes should increase the herd clean wool average by .03 to .07 pounds per year.

15. Question: How much yearly improvement in the herd average for clean wool may be expected by breeding the top 50 per cent of the ewes to the top 50 per cent of the rams when keeping for replacement, the top 75 per cent of the ewe lambs?

Answer: The increase per year by this method of selective mating is .06 to .10 pounds for clean wool.

16. Question: A ewe herd is divided into four breeding groups based on: (1) longest staple of wool, (2) largest bodies, (3) open faces and (4) best mutton type. What type of ram would be selected for each breeding group to quickly increase uniformity in the herd? Would there be any increase in production by this method?

Answer: Sorting ewes and rams into groups by these traits and then mating unlikes seldom increases production but does increase uniformity.

17. Question: Why does mass breeding hold uniformity?

Answer: Mass breeding will hold the same uniformity since all matings are random.

18. Question: Of what value is uniformity in a herd?

Answer: Extreme uniformity in a herd indicates average production and is of no value in a program attempting to increase production.

19. Question: Of what value is variability within a herd?

Answer: Variability increases the chances for selection of extreme individuals that carry the production characteristics desired.

20. Question: What sheep breeding system will promote the greatest variability in desirable characteristics within the herd and the greatest extremes in the offspring?

Answer: Breeding systems that are based on selection and division of the herd into three or more production groups, will produce greater extremes. The mating of like rams to like ewes will produce the greatest range in variation.

21. Question: What is the average yearly increase in production for body weight, clean wool and lamb weight when these traits are emphasized in a breeding system mating like to like?

Answer: Dividing the herd into the three or four production groups and mating like to like increased body weight by three pounds, clean wool by .18 pound and lamb weight by two pounds. These figures are the yearly average increase over 15 years in New Mexico where this system is used. Recent reports published in Texas show 4.2 pounds for body weight, 0.25 pounds clean wool and 2.5 pounds of lamb weight as the increases when selecting and mating like to like. These latter figures are for a six-year period.

22. Question: What is the expected effect on body weight, length of staple, amount of wool and pounds of lamb produced when closing a herd and inbreeding?

Answer: The closing of a herd and inbreeding without selection will reduce production.

23. Question: What is the expected effect on body weight, length of staple, amount of wool and pounds of lamb produced when closing a herd and then using a selective mating system?

Answer: Closing a herd and using selective matings regardless of chance inbreeding has given average yearly increases of three pounds for body weight, .18 pound for clean wool and two pounds for lamb weight.

24. **Question:** What is the most important point that limits the success of a selective mating system?

(Continued on page 52)



A portion of the more than 400 livestock and meat industry representatives in attendance at the 37th annual meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in Chicago, June 16-17.

Meat Board Stages Successful

Meeting at Chicago

A. G. Pickett, Topeka, Kansas, was reelected chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board at the 37th annual meeting of the Board in Chicago, Illinois, June 16 to 17. Some 400 representatives of all segments of the livestock and meat industry attended the two-day meeting.

John D. Fehsenfeld, Troy, Missouri, was named vice chairman succeeding R. J. Riddle, Peona, Illinois. Also reelected were Carl F. Neumann, Chicago, secretary-general manager and Mark Knoop, Troy, Ohio, treasurer.

The organization's programs and policies are determined by a board of 32 directors. The different segments of the industry represented on the board are: livestock growers and feeders; livestock marketing interests, meat packers, meat retailers and restaurateurs; J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho, past president of the NWGA, represents the sheep growers on the board of directors.

In opening the meeting Mr. Neumann stated that someone wise in the field of industry programs had once made the statement that a program in order to be successful must have a purpose and clearly defined goals and objectives. He referred to the Meat Board's constitution which states that "The object of this organization shall be to initiate and encourage education and research in regard to livestock and meat products and to disseminate correct information about meat in the diet and its relation to health, and to do all things necessary to promote the interests of the livestock and meat industry."

This, then, is the purpose of the Meat Board, he said. Its goals and objectives can be rather simply stated as being the twin goals of the improvement of the health of the nation's population through increased consumption of meat and the improvement of the economic health of agriculture through a steppedup demand for meat and meat products.

Fortunately for our industry, Mr. Neumann stated, we do have a product for which no apology need be made in any respect. It is truly an essential in the diet of people of all ages, and people in all periods of history. Moreover, our present meat supply is unsurpassed in wholesomeness, nutritiousness and quality throughout the world and throughout history. It is no idle axiom that the health of the nation can largely be measured by the amount of meat in its diet, he said.

Mr. Neumann pointed out that 30 years ago the United States had a total

meat production of 16.4 billion pounds of beef, pork, lamb and veal, but production in 1960 is expected to exceed 28 billion pounds. In following the per capita consumption of meat in the three decades since the Board was founded, Mr. Neumann stated, we find that average per capita consumption per year in the 1930's was 131 pounds, moving up to 147 in the 1940's and reaching an average of 154 pounds in the 1950's.

Dr. A. G. Hogan, research consultant with the Board and the recipient of the four top awards of the American Institute of Nutrition, with Mrs. Rita Campbell Weaver, the Board's director of Nutrition, and Carl F. Neumann, Meat Board general manager and widely known foods authority, discussed many

(Continued on page 50)

Number of Backyard Chefs Increasing

MORE people are cooking outdoors more often now than they did as recently as two years ago, according to a survey conducted by the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

This information on the constantly increasing popularity of cooking on the backyard grill was disclosed during the 37th annual meeting of the Meat Board in Chicago, June 16-17. The report also noted that 15 million American families now own outdoor cookery equipment.

Thirty-five per cent of the 139,000 people in 29 states who participated in the survey indicated they cook outdoors one to two times a week during outdoor cookery season . . . which lasts from

three months in some northern states to practically the entire year in some of the southern states in which the survey was conducted. The same question, "During the outdoor cookery season, how often do you or your family cook outdoors?", when asked in 1957 found 27.4 per cent of the participants answering one to two times a week. The 1957 study was made with a similar number of people in the same sections of the country.

Only 28.7 per cent of those taking part in the 1959 survey said they cook outdoors less than once a month, compared with 42.7 per cent in 1957.

New Amendment Will Aid Scabies Eradication

A recent amendment to federal regulations governing interstate movement of sheep should aid substantially in assuring success of the nation's scabies eradication program, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

The new amendment provides needed additional protection to scabies-free states and states where campaigns for eradication of the disease are conducted. It goes into effect August 1.

Under this amendment, control is extended for the first time to sheep not known to have been exposed or infected by scabies. Previous regulations controled movement of only those sheep known to be infected or exposed to the disease.

Unexposed or healthy sheep from an infected area, if properly certified, may enter a scabies-free or eradication area without dipping if sent to a federally-inspected public stockyard or for immediate slaughter. If moving for other purposes, the sheep must be inspected, dipped once prior to interstate shipment, and certified by an accredited veterinarian or by an inspector of the state or of the Animal Disease Eradication Division of USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

The amendment does not restrict the movement of sheep not known to have been exposed or infected from scabiesfree areas to any state or territory, or the movement of such sheep between states within the infected area. The amendment does not alter existing regulations controling the interstate movement of scabies-infected and exposed sheep.

Included in the amendment are provisions for establishment of eradication areas within the scabies-infected zone. Any state in this zone, by adopting approved cooperative procedures for systematic eradication of the disease, will receive the protection afforded by the regulations covering the introduction of any sheep from the infected areas.

Scabies or scab is caused by minute parasitic mites that feed on or in the skin of domestic animals. The disease is highly contagious and is spread by contact and through infected facilities. It causes reduced wool yield, loss in weight, and general unthriftiness, and may result in death of the animals unless they are properly treated.

The map on this page shows the areas of the United States and its territories that are officially declared in the amendment as free, infected, or eradication areas. Although there are no areas under federal quarantine because of scabies at this time, existing provisions for establishing such areas are maintained in the amended regulations.

Executive Committee Meeting . . .

(Continued from page 15)

Committee, reported on a meeting his committee held July 8 in Grand Junction, Colorado. Other members of his committee present were W. E. Overton (New Mexico) and J. K. Sexton (California). The marketing committee felt, Mr. Hughes reported, that the sheep industry was in a very poor bargaining position in selling its products and that something must be done to remedy this situation. As a result of their meeting, Mr. Hughes said, his committee would like to recommend the following to the NWGA Executive Committee:

"Whereas the entire livestock marketing system has undergone great changes in the past several years and particularly is this true of the sheep industry, in that its products are in limited supply in relation to potential demand, and in that it has two distinctly different products to sell, and

"Whereas, information available upon which to base sound judgment about the solutions of the many problems occasioned by these marketing changes, is sketchy and conflicting, and often prepared by people having a personal bias in the matter:

"Therefore, be it resolved that the National Wool Growers Association sponsor and finance to the necessary extent, in cooperation with other interested producer groups an economic survey of the sheep industry in the United States, to encompass all phases of production, marketing, processing, distribution and promotion of lamb and wool. This survey should be made by completely disinterested parties who have no pre-conceived ideas on what the final outcome should be."

The Executive Committee felt that such a study would require a great deal of money, and because of this directed that the officers investigate the possibilities of such study and secure an estimate of the cost and report back to the next Executive Committee meeting for final action.

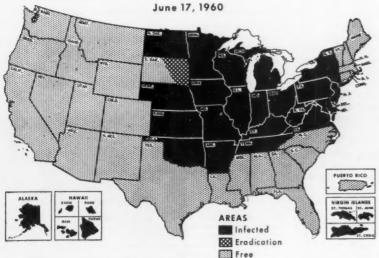
Martin Tennant (South Dakota) moved that the National Wool Growers Association support a Federal appropriation for the eradication of scabies in the United States. The motion was seconded by Joseph Donlin (Wyoming) and adopted.

Organization Committee

George Hislop (Washington) reported on the work of the Organization Committee which had been directed at the San Antonio convention to review the constitution and by-laws of the National Wool Growers Association to see how it could be changed in order

(Continued on page 51)





TITLE 9, CODE OF PEDERAL REGULATIONS, PART 74

45th Annual NATIONAL RAM SALE

August 17-18, 1960 :: Coliseum - Ogden, Utah

1,140 TOP-QUALITY RAMS

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17

Suffolks, Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds and Hampshires THURSDAY, AUGUST 18 Rambouillets, Columbias, Whitefaced Crossbreds, Targhees and Panamas

364 SUFFOLKS							
		Reg.				Reg.	
		istered Rams				istered Rams	
Armacost, Earl—Cambridge, Idaho		Kunis	20	Bagley, Voyle—Aurora, Utah		Rums	10
Beatty, R. B.—Twin Falls, Idaho		5	_	Beal & Sons, George L.—Ephraim, Utah		5	25
Becker, M. W.—Rupert, Idaho		5	4000	Beal, John H.—Cedar City, Utah		5	20
Blakley, Roy CCambridge, Idaho		5	10	Christensen & Sons, F. R.—Ephraim, Utah		_	10
Burroughs, B. BHomedale, Idaho		_	30	Christensen, Reuel E.—Ephraim, Utah			10
Burton, T. B.—Cambridge, Idaho		5	30	Christensen & Sons, S. E.—Ephraim, Utah		5	10
Caras & Sons, Angel—Spanish Fork, Utah		5	5	College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah		5	
Carlsen & Sons, C. N.—Ovid, Idaho		5	5	Hansen, Wynn S.—Collinston, Utah Jensen & Son, Harold M.—Ephraim, Utah		5	20
Coble, F. A. & Marian M.—Winters, California		5	-	John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Inc.,—	1	-	10
College of Southern Utah—Cedar City, Utah Finch & Sons, H L.—Soda Springs, Idaho		5	20	Mt. Pleasant, Utah	2	5	25
Hall, George Nephi, Utah		_	5	Nielsen Sheep Company—Ephraim, Utah	3	5	30
Hays & Son, J. R.—Idaho Falls, Idaho		5	5	Olsen, Clifford—Ephraim, Utah		5	30
Howland & Son-Cambridge, Idaho		.5	10	Utah State University—Logan, Utah		ADDRESS.	5
Howland, Lawson—Cambridge, Idaho	-	5	5	Williams, Raleigh—Spanish Fork, Utah	-		10
Hubbard & Son, C. M.—Junction City, Oregon		5					
Hubbard & Son, Walter P.—Junction City, Oregon		5	5	100 COLUMNIAS	19	40	215
Hymas & Sons, Reed S.—Ovid, Idaho			5	189 COLUMBIAS			
Jenkins, Allan—Newton, Utah		5	10	Bradford, Mark-Spanish Fork, Utah	2		20
Nissen, Frank W.—Esparto, California		5	3	Elkington Brothers-Idaho Falls, Idaho	1	5	_
Olsen Brothers—Spanish Fork, Utah		5	20	Handley, E. J.—McMinnville, Oregon	1		5
Olsen, Norman G.—Spanish Fork, Utah		5	5	Hansen, Wynn S.—Collinston, Utah		5	20
Sanderson & Sons, C. R.—Monte Vista, Colorado		5	-	Hanson, Mark B.—Spanish Fork, Utah	1	-	20
University of Idaho-Moscow, Idaho	1	5	-	Howey, Vernon D.—Center, Colorado	•	5	5
University of Wyoming-Laramie, Wyoming	1	-	5	Kaiser, A. C.—Monte Vista, Colorado Killian, Byron—Salem, Utah		5	5 15
Wankier, Farrell T.—Levan, Utah	2	5	5	Rhoades, A. Foster, Hanna, Utah			5
Warfield, L. D.—Cambridge, Idaho		5	5	Shown, R. J.—Monte Vista, Colorado	2	5	20
Winkle & Sons, L. A.—Filer, Idaho	1	5	10	Thomas, Pete & Garth-Malad, Idaho		5	20
	29	120	215	Utah State University—Logan, Utah	2	5	-
		120	213	Washington State University—Pullman, Wash	****	5	-
94 HAMPSHIRES					14	40	135
Burton, T. B.—Cambridge, Idaho		-	5	5 RAMBOUILLET-TARGHEE CROSSB	REDS		
College of Southern Utah—Cedar City, Utah	2	5	_				
Davis, Glenn and Elbert—Center, Colorado	-	-	5	College of Southern Utah—Cedar City, Utah	-	_	5
Donohoe, Mary—Fishtail, Montana		5	-		Million .	******	-
Eastman, Jack-Provo, Utah			5	10 RAMBOUILLET-LINCOLN CROSSI	DEDE		5
Elkington Brothers—Idaho Falls, Idaho		5					
Hubbard & Son, Walter P.—Junction City, Oregon	1		-	Covey & Dayton—Cokeville, Wyoming	0-0	-	10
Jacobs, Edwin—Norwood, Colorado	-	5	10		-	-	-
Mt. Haggin Livestock Co.—Anaconda, Montana		5	10				10
Olsen Brothers—Spanish Fork, Utah		5	5	25 RAMBOUILLET-COLUMBIA CROSS	BRED	5	
Sanderson & Sons, C. R.—Monte Vista, Colorado		_	5	Anderson, Chris-Sheridan, Montana		-	5
University of Idaho—Moscow, Idaho		5	-	Barton, Lee R.—Manti, Utah			5
Washington State UniversityPullman, Washington		5	5	Beal, John H.—Cedar City, Utah			10
	-			Christensen & Sons, S. E.—Ephraim, Utah			5
	9	40	45			*****	
100 SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSB	REDS			16 TARGHEES			25
				Mt. Haggin Livestock Co.—Anaconda, Montana	1	5	10
Beatty, R. B.—Twin Falls, Idaho		-	10		_	-	-
Burroughs, B. B.—Homedale, Idaho		-	10		1	5	10
Burton, T. B.—Cambridge, Idaho		******	15	63 PANAMAS			
Olsen Brothers—Spanish Fork, Utah			20 15	Here touch Board Libbs			10
Olsen, Norman G.—Spanish Fork, Utah		- American	10	Horn, Joseph—Rupert, Idaho Laidlaw, Fred M.—Muldoon, Idaho			10
Rhoades, A. Foster—Hanna, Utah		-	5	Linford, A. R.—Raymond, Idaho		5	5
Sanderson & Sons, C. R.—Monte Vista, Colorado		_	5	Meuleman & Sons, Harry—Rupert, Idaho		3	5
Winkle & Sons, L. A.—Filer, Idaho		_	10	University of Idaho-Moscow, Idaho			5
		-				_	
			100		3	10	50

Old Fashioned Hickory Pit Lamb Barbecue and

Eighth National Wool Show

feature which has now become firmly entrenched as one of the outstanding social events of the National Ram Sale is the hickory pit lamb barbecue. This event will be held at the Ogden Municipal Stadium August 17 at 7 p.m. Sponsors of the barbecue are the National Wool Growers Association and the Ogden Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Last year a very wet rain disrupted barbecue plans but after a little delay everyone's appetite was sufficiently satisfied. Every precaution is being taken to avoid a repeat of any such difficulty this year.

Ram Sale Manager Edwin E. Marsh says, "The barbecue affords an excellent opportunity for buyers and consignors to get together for a social evening. We hope everyone attending the sale will also be present at the barbecue."

Tickets for the barbecue will be on sale at the Coliseum during the National Ram Sale, but may also be obtained at the Ogden Municipal Stadium at the time of the barbecue.



in Logan.



Cash prizes, trophies and ribbons will be presented to owners of winning fleeces at the show. Last year's champion fleece is pictured above with its owners, W. E. Johnson and son Pete (center) Spearfish, South Dakota. Flanking the Johnsons are judges Milo Marsden, left, and J. B.Stressinger,

TWO Corriedale ram fleeces are on their way to the National Wool Show from Australia. The fleeces are being entered by the Australian Corriedale Association in the 8th National Wool Show to be held in the Livestock Coliseum, Ogden, Utah, August 16, 17 and 18, in conjunction with the National Ram Sale. The wool fleeces will be displayed at the National Wool Show and other shows and then will be sold, with the proceeds going to a worthy charity in the United States.

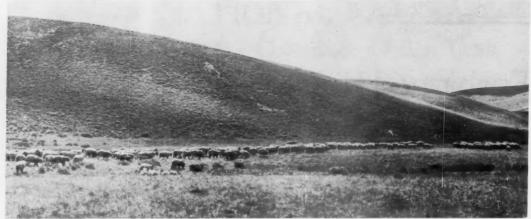
Show Manager Russell Keetch, advises that entries are also being received from most of the western states. Judges for the Wool Show will be ElRoy M. Pohle, Denver Wool Laboratory, and John Fallon of The Top Company. Mr. Keetch is also wool and sheep extension specialist at the Utah State University

Mr. Keetch says, "The Wool Show which was held for the first time in 1953 is continually gaining in interest and prestige. Each year the number of top quality fleeces entered in the show increases. We expect to have another outstanding and beneficial show during

Cash prizes, trophies and ribbons will again be presented to owners of winning fleeces at the show. The following trophy presentations will be made during the two-day event:

Grand Champion fleece by the National Wool Growers Association; Reserve Champion fleece by the Western Wool Handlers Association; Best Columbia fleece by the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America; Best Panama fleece by the American Panama Registry Association; Best Rambouillet fleece by the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association; and Best Targhee fleece by the U.S. Targhee Sheep Association.

Persons interested in entering fleeces in the National Wool Show may do so until Friday, August 14, entry deadline.



COVEY & DAYTON, Cokeville, Wyoming: "Rugged, range raised rams" is the way the Covey and Dayton firm describes their sheep. They are running on the mountainous terrain northwest of Cokeville. Their breeding program for over 55 years has emphasized size, body conformation, maximum wool production and hardiness for range service.

Quality Since 1916

National Ram Sale Consignors Readying Their Top Sheep For Ogden, Utah

SPRING means one thing in the National Wool Growers Association office—the National Ram Sale tour is about to begin. This year NWGA Assistant Secretary Farrell T. Wankier packed his bags and hit the trail for the ram country on May 25. The Ram Sale tour is made for the purpose of inspecting consignments to the National

Ram Sale to be held this year in Ogden, Utah, on August 17 and 18.

In addition to inspecting prospective sale consignments Farrell was kept busy snapping pictures of each breeder's ram offerings. The next 10 pages will show you the results of his endeavors.

The first three days of Farrell's tour

were spent in southern Utah where he found moisture conditions to be quite a worry to sheepmen.

After a few days in the office to take care of the closing date for sale entries, Farrell got into his car and headed north. The moisture conditions were a little better up there, but he found that all areas can still use more moisture.

The pictures and Farrell's report indicate there will be some outstanding bucks for sale at the 45th annual National Ram Sale. A total of 1,140 rams will go on the auction block beginning at 9 a.m. Wednesday, August 17.

Calling the sale again this year will be Colonel Howard Brown, Woodland, California, and Col. E. O. Walter, Filer, Idaho. Assisting in the ring will be Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho; James D. Murphy, San Francisco, California, and Dean Parker, Los Angeles, California.

Before entering the ring, each ram will be individually inspected by a sifting committee consisting of Dr. J. W. Whiteley, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. P. Botkin, Laramie, Wyoming, and Darrell Matthews, Cedar City, Utah.

The first National Ram Sale was held in 1916 and the event is still considered the top stud show of the nation. Buyers have long recognized it as a place to buy top quality rams from all over the western sheep country.

See you there!



MYRTHEN MOON, Tabiona, Utah: Representative of the high quality Suffolks Myrthen will bring to Ogden is the Suffolk yearling pictured above. Mr. Moon's thick-bodied rams can be counted on to produce thick, fast-maturing, meaty lambs.



R. B. BEATTY, Twin Falls, Idaho: One of the highlights of the Ram Sale tour is being treated to a steak dinner at Mr. Beatty's. An accomplished cook, he always sets a good table. Another of his accomplishments for many, many years has been raising good quality lambs.



MRS. CHAS. HOWLAND & SON, Cambridge, Idaho: The Howland name and durable, dependable rams have long been synonymous in the production of Suffolk sheep. Mrs. Howland and Buck have been successfully carrying on the reputation built up by Mr. Howland before his death.



ANGEL CARAS, Spanish Fork, Utah: One of the long-time Suffolk breeders in Utah, Angel will again have a top-flight consignment for sale at Ogden. Angel's thick, long-bodied rams consistently sell high at ram sales in the Intermountain area. (See picture above.)



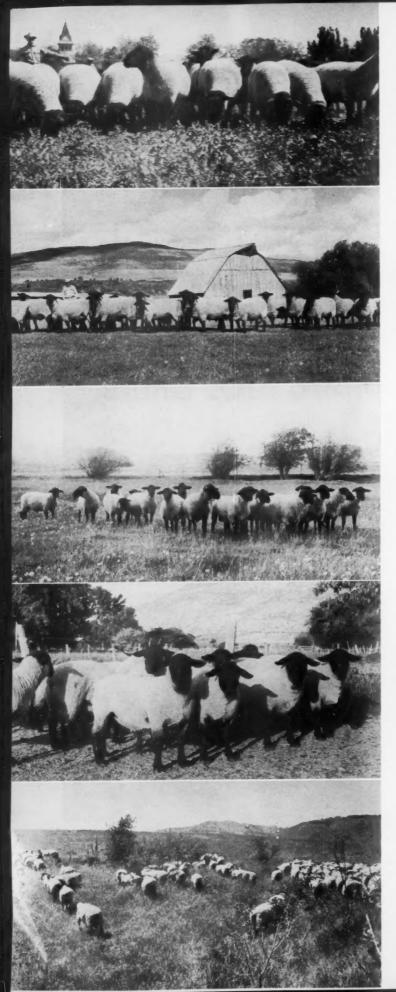
ALLAN JENKINS, Newton, Utah: Some of the Suffolk yearlings which Allan Jenkins is preparing for the National Ram Sale are shown in the picture above. Mr. Jenkins believes he will have one of his most outstanding consignments for sale at Ogden.



DICK HAYS, Idaho Falls, Idaho: A comparatively new breeder, Dick Hays, is rapidly coming forward as one of the outstanding producers of quality Suffolk rams. His consistent use of high quality sires has paid off by providing him with big bodied rams, as shown in the picture above.



NORMAN G. OLSEN, Spanish Fork, Utah: Since he first started in the purebred business, size has been a trade mark for Norman Olsen's rams. Norman is fast coming into his own as one of the leading Intermountain Suffelk breeders. (See picture above.)



F. T. WANKIER, Levan, Utah: Down Levan way the Wankier's are again groeming a fine set of rugged serviceable rams. In their breeding program they have long emphasized size of body and heaviness of bone. Their consignment will be chosen from the rams grazing in the picture at the left.

H. L. FINCH & SON, Soda Springs, Idaho: Mr. Finch said his Suffolk ewes had dropped an unprecedented 218 per cent lambs this year—with a resultant lamb crop of around 195 per cent. As usual, they will be bringing big, typy, well-bodied rams to the National Ram Sale, as can be seen from the picture at left.

REED HYMAS, Ovid, Idaho: In the mountainous pastures west of Ovid, we found the typy rams Reed Hymas is grooming for the National Ram Sale. As can be seen in the picture at the left, his sheep carry a good Suffolk-type head, a very desirable characteristic in the Suffolk breed.

GEORGE HALL, Nephi, Utah: There's an old cliche that says "The best things come in small packages." Although George Hall's consignment to the National is limited in number, he will again be offering a pen of top-quality Suffolks. (See picture at left.) He has been a consignor to the National Ram Sale for many years.

ROY BLAKELY & EARL ARMACOST, Cambridge, Idaho: After climbing for better than an hour on rough, ungraded road, we came across the large serviceable Suffolks of Roy Blakely and Earl Armacost on the rugged mountains near Cambridge. Roy and Earl have combined forces and will now operate as the B.A. Ranch. See picture at left.

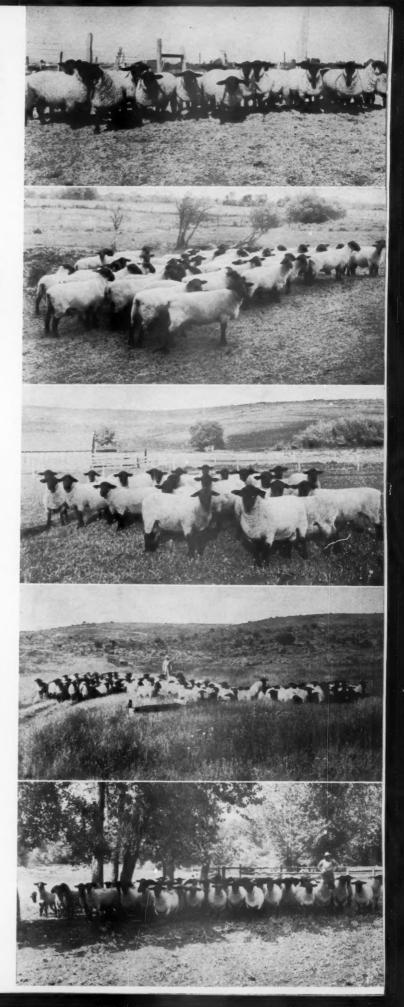
L. A. WINKLE, Filer, Idaho: When we visited the Winkle ranch on June 7 we saw the big growthy Suffolk and Suffolk-Hampshire lambs from which he will select a consignment for the National Ram Sale. Some of his lambs are shown in the photo at right.

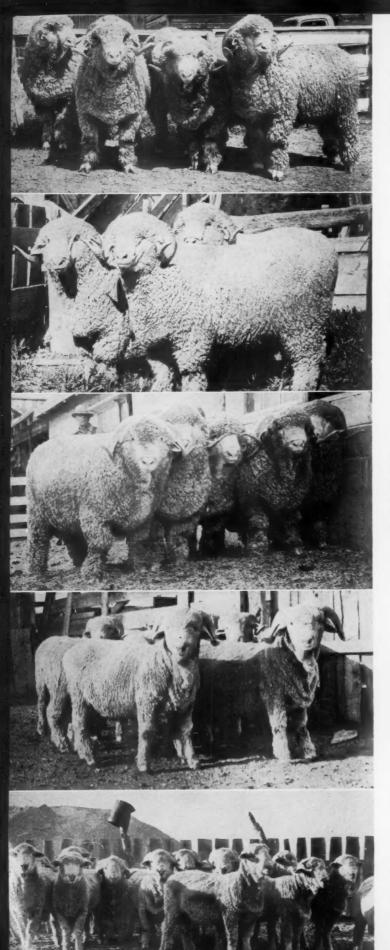
L. D. WARFIELD, Cambridge, Idaho: A relatively new consignor to the National Ram Sale, Vern Warfield will again be bringing large, thick-bodied Suffolks to Ogden. His rams have access to the rough rocky terrain to harden them for good service on western ranges. (See picture at right.)

C. N. CARLSEN, Ovid, Idaho: Chris Carlsen's Suffolk rams were anxious to pose, as can be seen by the picture at right. Mr. Carlsen's thick-bodied, heavy-boned rams will doubtless be in demand at the forthcoming National Ram Sale.

T. B. BURTON, Cambridge, Idaho: In the lava rock pastures east of Cambridge we came across a band of Tom's rugged range raised rams from which he will select his consignment for the National. The lava rock and wide open spaces condition Tom Burton's rams for hard use on the range.

LAWSON HOWLAND, Cambridge, Idaho: In addition to his auctioneering services Lawson finds time to raise some good Suffolk rams. When this picture was taken we found the sheep were enjoying the shade along the banks of the Weiser River.





JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM, Mt. Pleasant, Utah: As usual the John K. Madsen bloodline will be perpetuated for another year as can be seen by the high-quality well developed rams in the picture at the left. Frank Swenson's excellent fleeced rams will be a major attraction in the auction ring at Ogden.

HAROLD JENSEN & SON, Ephraim, Utah: Jay Jensen is doing an outstanding job of producing big, long-bodied typy Rambouillet bucks. Jay is planning to bring the pick of his herd to the National this year. The picture at the left shows the good quality of the fleeces on his Rambouillets.

NIELSON SHEEP COMPANY, Ephraim, Utah: The extra large well-fleeced Nielson rams are known and desired throughout the country. The Nielson's have long followed the program of aiming for repeat customers by proving to them that their lambs produce offspring yielding high in pounds of clean wool.

S. E. CHRISTENSEN & SON, Ephraim, Utah: S. E. was not able to go to his ranch west of Ephraim with us, but his son took time out from the irrigating he was doing to show us the bucks they are preparing for the National Ram Sale. A veteran consignor to the National, S. E. will again take a high quality group of rams to Ogden.

REUEL CHRISTENSEN, Ephraim, Utah: Reuel was not at home when we called on him in Ephraim. However, we managed to round up some of his fine rams for the picture at the left. As usual, he will be bringing a top Rambouillet consignment to the National Ram Sale.

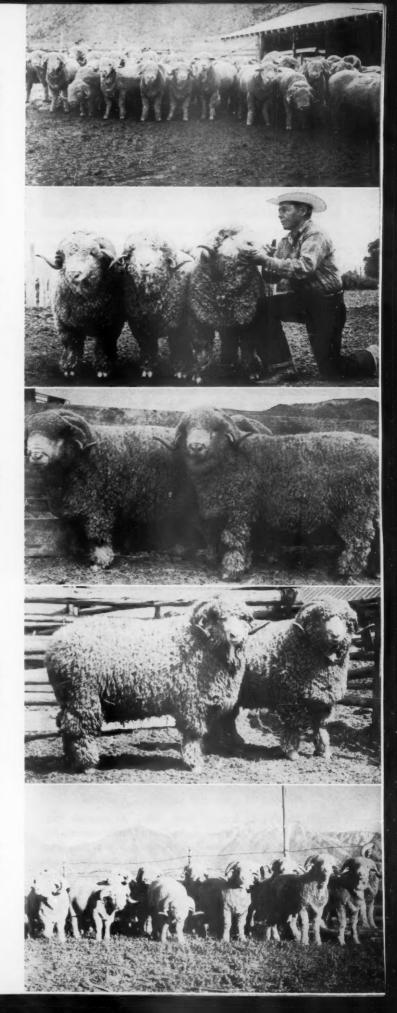
F. R. CHRISTENSEN & SON, Ephraim, Utah: The Christensen's will select the top rams from those pictured at the right for sale at the National. Long time breeders of Rambouillets they consistently produce serviceable rams.

GEORGE L. BEAL & SONS, Ephraim, Utah: The George L. Beal Rambouillet consignments are always a drawing card at ram sales throughout the West. Stanley showed us this pen of three (see picture at right) which took first place in the Rambouillet Day at Ephraim this year.

CLIFFORD OLSEN, Ephraim, Utah: On his ranch near the mountains east of Ephraim, Utah, Cliff has again produced an outstanding set of Rambouillet rams. His rams are well known for their thickness of body and high quality wool production.

WYNN S. HANSEN, Collinston, Utah: Another familiar name to buyers of quality Rambouillets and Columbias is that of Wynn Hansen. A long-time consignor to the National, Wynn's offerings have built up an outstanding record of dependable service.

RALEIGH WILLIAMS, Spanish Fork, Utah: Raleigh's big, rugged and well-developed Rambouillet rams are an asset to any sheepman. A progressive purebred breeder, Raleigh plans to enter into a performance testing program with the Utah State University.





F. W. NISSEN, Esparto, California: By using many outstanding sires over the years, Frank has developed thick, well-bodied rams much desired by sheepmen. The picture above typifies the outstanding consignment he always brings to the National Ram Sale.



JACK EASTMAN, Provo, Utah: Jack continues to produce high quality rams outside of Provo, Utah. Jack's close selection has proven beneficial, as can be noted by the long, open-faced, heavy Hampshire rams in the picture above.



M. W. BECKER, Rupert, Idaho: We found Mr. Becker was mighty proud of the rams he was preparing for the National this year. His well balanced Suffolks, as usual, will be a top drawing card for buyers at Ogden. Three of his stud Suffolks are pictured above.



EDWIN JACOBS, Norwood, Colorado: A new consignor to the National Ram Sale this year, Mr. Jacobs will be attempting to establish the quality of his rams at Ogden. The Jacobs rams are noted for their ruggedness and serviceability throughout the Intermountain area.



OLSEN BROTHERS, Spanish Fork, Utah: At Spanish Fork, Snell was on hand to show us the Olsen Brothers top quality Suffolks and Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds which they were grooming for the National Ram Sale. The tremendous size of their open-faced Hampshires can be noted in the above photograph.



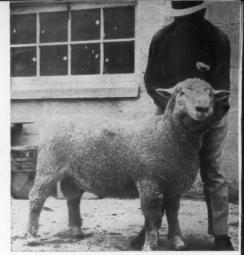
MATTHEWS BROTHERS, Ovid, Idaho: Matthews Brothers have long been noted throughout the country as outstanding Hampshire breeders. Through careful breeding they have developed large, long-bodied, heavy-boned rams desired by producers of fast maturing meaty lambs.



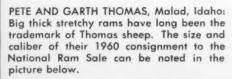
LEE R. BARTON, Manti, Utah: A large commercial sheep raiser Lee also finds time to raise some fine quality Columbias and Rambouillet-Columbia Crossbreds at Manti, Utah. The high quality of his rams can be verified by checking his consignment to the National.



BEAL FARMS, Cedar City, Utah: Dr. John Beal is shown above displaying one of his top-quality Rambouillet rams. Beal Farms is noted for producing open-faced fine-wooled Rambouillet rams. They will have another quality consignment at Ogden.

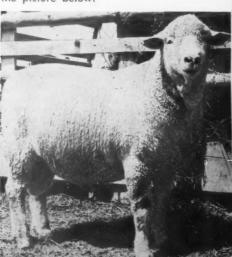


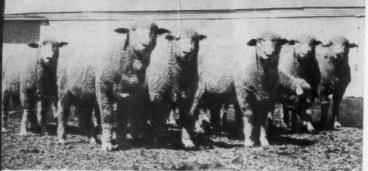
UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY, Logan, Utah: Professor Madsen was extremely proud of the long, smooth-bodied Columbia rams they were conditioning for the National. The University has always been among the top sheep breeders.





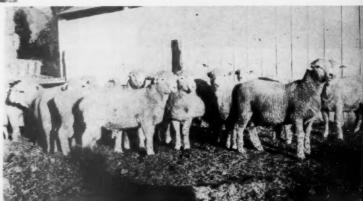
HARRY MEULEMAN & SONS, Rupert, Idaho: Some fine Panama rams have been brought to the National Ram Sale by the Meuleman's over the years. Their consignment to the sale this year will consist of rams of fine wool and smooth finish as can be seen by the picture below.





A. R. LINFORD, Raymond, Idaho: Mr. Linford was not at home when we called, but his attractive teen-age daughter was most hospitable and did a fine job in showing us A. R.'s Panamas. As can be seen by the photo at the left, they are well balanced with long staple wool.

BYRON KILLIAN, Salem, Utah: Newly painted buildings on Byron Killian's Salem ranch greatly complement his very fine Columbia rams. He grouped some of his sheep together and we were able to snap the photo at the right, which shows how well bodied they are.





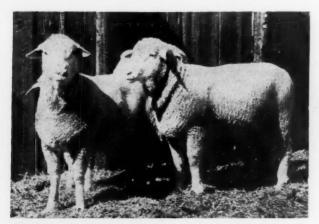
FRED LAIDLAW, Carey, Idaho: The Laidlaw sheep outfit is one of the oldest Panama producers in the country. Years of close selection have produced high quality Panamas for Fred Laidlaw. The picture at the left shows some of the rams from which he will select his consignment for sale at Ogden.

JOE HORN, Rupert, Idaho: Joe's Panamas have set an enviable selling record at the National Ram Sale over the years. He always has a topnotch consignment for prospective buyers. In addition, his entries in the National Wool Show annually take high honors.





ELKINGTON BROTHERS, Idaho Falls, Idaho: The two Elkington brothers greeted us with smiles on their faces because they had just been blessed with a much-needed rain. Their well developed rams, however, were not too cooperative in posing for the camera as they were much more interested in finding shelter from the rain.



MARK B. HANSON, Spanish Fork, Utah: Mark believes in individual ram testing and each of the rams he offers for sale at the National will have been so tested. In this way he knows that anyone buying his sheep is assured productive animals. Two of the rams which will be in his consignment at the National are shown above.



MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK COMPANY, Anaconda, Montana: For over 50 years the Mt. Haggin Livestock Company has been recognized as one of the top sheep producers in the country. Dr. Furgeson has a good crop of Targhees and Hampshires ready for the Ram Sale this year as can be seen from the above picture of his Targhees.

Wool Bureau Announces Program for 1960-61

A new advertising approach, intensified merchandising at the local retail level, and expanded wool technological research will be key elements in the Wool Bureau's 1960-1961 program.

Beginning in August wool consumer advertisements featuring both men's wear and women's wear will appear in national magazines and daily newspapers. The schedule includes Seventeen, Vogue, McCall's, Mademoiselle, Harper's Bazaar, Glamour, Charm, Playboy, Sports Illustrated, The New Yorker, Newsweek, U. S. News & World Report, Time and The New York Times magazine, plus textile and apparel trade publications.

Format and spirit of the advertisements will be different from those of the past, according to Max F. Schmitt, Wool Bureau president. Photography will show trend-setting wool apparel for all markets in highly natural, plausible settings. Copy will be emotional and motivational, stressing the personal feelings and attitudes toward wool of leader-type people who know and understand the good things of life, including wool.

More than 80 leading retail stores in 41 major markets will tie in with the Wool Bureau for at least one of the advertisements in the Bureau's fall campaign. In addition to running their own matching ads in local newspapers featuring themes in the Wool Bureau ads, the selected retail stores will tie in with the promotions through window and interior displays, fashion shows and point-of-sale material. Sales training for stores will also play an important role in the program.

Mr. Schmitt said that the campaign was designed for a dual purpose. It is intended to sell the idea of wool and wool's leadership as a textile fiber, and also to help sell units of specific wool merchandise in volume at the local retail level.

Among the categories of apparel which will be featured in the advertisements for the fall campaign are dresses, separates, suits and coats, in women's wear, and suits, topcoats, sports jackets and permanently creased wool slacks, in men's wear.

The promotional effort will be fully supported by a publicity program for both men's wear and women's wear, based on merchandise featured in the advertising as well as other categories of wool merchandise. Publicity will include fashion news, television films, a spring and fall men's wear supplement, and appearance by wool authorities on TV and radio programs across the

The Bureau's Department of Science and Technology, under the direction of Dr. Gerald Laxer, will expand its complement of technical personnel during the year. Priority assignments include intensified activity with clothing manufacturers to introduce the process for permanently creased and pleated allwool garments, which are now being sold through nearly 3,000 retail stores in the United States, and intensified investigation into methods to develop "easy care" characteristics for wool.

Close coordination with wool research developments around the world with a view toward introducing the results of this research to the American woolen industry, will also be a major interest of Wool Bureau's research. Washable woolens for home laundry units represent one such development.

Credit Periods Extended on Carload Freight

EFFECTIVE September 1, 1960, rail carriers have been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to extend credit in respect to charges on carload traffic for 96 hours and 120 hours before such charges become delinquent.

Where the shipper is not on the established credit list of the railroad, he will be given 96 hours in which to pay his freight bill. When freight payment bond is in effect or a shipper is maintained on the established credit list of a railroad, he will have 120 hours in which to pay his bill. Prior to this change, the time limits were 48 and 96 hours, respectively.

This change places the credit periods governing payment of charges on carload freight on the same basis as the credit periods now in effect on lessthan-carload freight.

Wool Growers Stage Annual Conclave



A group of Arizonans get together just before the meetings commenced. They are, l. to r., (name unknown), James Hoctor, Phillip Echeverria, Dr. DeWhist (U. of Arizona), M. P. Espil, Dr. Pistor (U. of Arizona), Jean Etchamendy, Robert Echeverria, Manual Aja, Roque Gonzalo.



Directors elected to serve on the Arizona board of directors are, l. to r., Phillip Echeverria, John Aleman, Gunnar Thude, John Simpson, and J. A. Sinnott.

DOWN Arizona way, the second Tuesday in July is always set aside for the annual meeting of the Arizona Wool Growers Association. The 74th annual meeting was held in the Coconino County Court House this year on Tuesday, July 12. Approximately 100 sheepmen and guests were in attendance.

M. P. Espil of Litchfield was reelected president of the association.
Other officers re-elected were Cliff
Dobson, Mesa, vice president; and Harry Embach, Phoenix, secretary-treasurer. Four members of the association's
five-man board of directors were also
re-elected. They include Phillip Echeverria and John Aleman of Buckeye,
Gunnar Thude, Chandler and J. A. Sinnott, Glendale. New director chosen to
fill the spot vacated by Robert W. Lockett was John Simpson of Wickenburg.

Sherman Hazaltine, chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Arizona, was the first speaker and gave the delegates some excellent food-forthought on the general economic conditions of the country.

National Wool Growers Association Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh addressed the group, dwelling on the legislative situation in Washington, D. C. He also reiterated some of the problems faced by the sheep industry, including the extension of the National Wool Act, the necessity of securing some relief from the mounting lamb and mutton imports, and merchandising problems.

Dr. William Pistor, head of the Department of Animal Pathology, University of Arizona, and Dr. DeWhist, Parasitologist of the Department of Animal Pathology, University of Arizona, detailed internal parasite problems experienced by Arizona sheepmen during the past winter. It was reported that there was an increased amount of internal parasites on the alfalfa pastures in Phoenix, apparently due to the wet sea-

son and also the fact that Phenothiazine drench is losing some of its effectiveness in controlling parasites.

Richard Biglin, director of education and information for the American Sheep Producers Council, was also present and covered the lamb and wool promotion work now under way by the Council.

Capping off the one-day meeting was the traditional lamb barbecue at Ft. Tuthill. This affair is always anxiously awaited by the townspeople of Flagstaff and, as usual, a large crowd gathered to partake of the 29 expertly prepared lambs. A dance followed in the new National Guard Armory.



The carving crew make last-minute preparations on the lamb which was served to the 300 to 400 hungry guests at the traditional barbecue at Ft. Tuthill.

Women's Auxiliary Meets

The newly organized Women's Auxiliary of the Arizona Wool Growers Association staged their first annual convention at the Monte Vista Hotel at the same time the men were meeting in the Court House. Mrs. John Aleman, president of the auxiliary, presided over the convention.

The ladies were treated to coffee and sweet rolls prior to the opening of their morning session. Lunch was held at noon in the Monte Vista Hotel. The Auxiliary members were very disappointed that Mrs. Delbert Chipman, the guest speaker, could not attend the convention due to illness.

A digest of the resolutions adopted at the Arizona meeting follows:

Requested association officers to do everything possible to assist the National Wool Growers Association in its efforts to extend the National Wool Act.

Opposed principles embodied in the heretofore submitted wilderness bills and urged officers to continue such opposition.

Supported HR-10 and urged that the bill, in spite of the amendments added by the Senate Finance Committee, be passed in this session of Congress.

Because of the failure of the sheep industry to gain relief from lamb and mutton

imports through the Tariff Commission investigation, requested the organization to work with the NWGA in securing remedial legislation.

Asked Congress to re-examine its tariff policies and re-assert its constitutional right to set and control tariff policies.

Cited the inadequacy of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in its failure to protect domestic industries being injured by foreign competition.

Urged that sufficient restrictions or quotas be placed on the imports of wool fabrics and textiles so as to insure a healthy domestic wool textile industry.

Commended Congress for its passage of Public Law 86-517 providing for a multipleuse concept on national forest lands.

Commended the action of Congress in providing the USDA with additional funds for fuller and more accurate reporting of lambs on feed and for comprehensive reports of early milk lambs.

Urged all phases of the wool growing industry to place special emphasis on promotion and advertising of wool during National Wool Month. Commended Congress and the President for designating September as National Wool Month.

Urged strong support and maximum attendance from all sheep producing areas at the first National Sheep and Wool Industry Conference in Laramie August 8 and 9.

Requested USDA to closely supervise federal lamb graders until they understand the various elements written into the revised standards.

Urged the passage of H.R. 12176 providing a two-year extension of Public Law 78 which would revoke regulations of the U.S.

Department of Labor issued under Public Law 78 or the Wagner-Peyser Act.

Opposed legislation which would limit the techniques of trapping predatory animals thereby making any adequate control program unworkable and more costly.

Recommended that NWGA seek legislation to repeal the short haul provision of section 15 (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Unalterably opposed pending legislation to prohibit non-lawyers from representing a party to an ICC hearing.

Urged the introduction of legislation to amend section 20 of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide that when the producer is granted only 50 per cent of the actual damages for loss of livestock in transit and is compelled to institute suit in court, the railroad will be liable for the payment of attorney's fees for the prosecution of such suit, if damages are awarded.

Urged prompt enactment of H.R. 8031 to provide that both motor carriers and freight forwarders would be required to pay reparation for violation of provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, in the same manner as the railroads are now required to pay.

Expressed appreciation for the faithful and dedicated service of Charles E. Blaine and Calvin L. Blaine.

Approved the actions of the association officers and directors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960.

Set the annual association dues for 1960-61 at 5 cents per head, based on the count as of July 1, 1960.

Expressed sorrow at the passing of Pete Espil, O. W. Agee, Louis J. Charlebois and Helene Faye Pouquette.

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Our consignments to the Idaho, National and Idaho Falls Ram Sales will be selected from the rams pictured above. We invite you to inspect our rams at our ranch — just 6 miles west of Idaho Falls.

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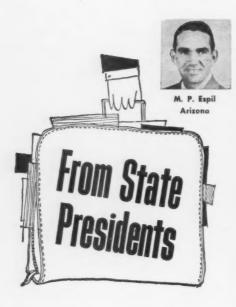
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Busy and Interesting Period Awaits New Mexico Sheepmen

THE next month and a half is going to be a busy and interesting period for the New Mexico sheepman. Starting off with July 18, 19, and 20 there will be the 1960 Sheep and Wool School at New Mexico State University. Emphasis will be on breeding, management and marketing. Special interest will be on grading and shrinkage estimates on wool.

The people attending will get a short course on these aspects and will be reasonably competent in wool grading after the school. They will also get a chance to grade lambs and see the actual carcass on the rack the next day.

Top experts will discuss selection programs, reproductive efficiency, wool marketing and sheep diseases. This is going to be a very interesting and educational meeting and we are hoping for a good attendance.

August 4, the New Mexico Wool Growers will hold their quarterly meeting in Albuquerque and will have at this time top experts in marketing to discuss improved methods of marketing lambs and wool. Also there will be the adoption of some changes in by-laws of the organization. The following day, on the fifth of August, the 23rd annual New Mexico Ram Sale will get under way. This is always one of the outstanding events of the year for the New Mexico sheepman.

On August 18 and 19 the New Mexico Wool Growers will hold their annual sheep tour. The tour originates in Artesia. Several sheep ranches will be



W. P. Rickard



Stanley C. Ellison Nevada



Lucius M. Stephons



Marshall Hughes Colorado



W. E. Overton New Mexico



Welby Aggard



Wilbur F. Wilson



Ken Johnso



Parm Dickson Washington



Dan Tavenne Montana



Martin Tennan South Dakota



Norman Stratter

Sheep Industry Conference Holds High Promise

BY the time this issue goes to press, the sheep industry conference at Laramie will have been held. I have high hopes that this will result in progress being made in the understanding of our problems by all segments of our industry, and particularly in better understanding and cooperation between our wool growers associations and the American Farm Bureau Federation. I feel it is becoming increasingly true that if various segments of agriculture can not agree on what they want to do, Congress is going to be reluctant to give our views any sympathetic consideration.

We will be much better off threshing out our differences in conferences like this than in the halls of Congress. Inevitably I feel this will just serve to alienate public opinion for all of agriculture. It has been said that good public relations consist of two things, being right and getting your story told. If two major organizations tell opposing stories, it is not possible that the public can believe them both to be right. The problems are too involved and too complicated for any one solution of them to be all right or all wrong in any one person's opinion, but if there were only one basic story told to Congress and the public, it would be much easier for them to believe.

I think that the only basic issue that can probably never be resolved in interagricultural deliberations is whether

visited that day and the entourage will enjoy a barbecue furnished by the Artesia Wool Co-op at noon that day. The night will be spent in Alamogordo, New Mexico. The Chamber of Commerce of Alamogordo is going all-out to entertain the New Mexico Wool Growers that night at the Alamogordo Country Club.

The morning of the 19th, the sheepmen will be the guests of Holloman Air Force Base at the White Sands Proving Grounds. There they will see a rocket sled run, a rocket shoot, and will be taken for an extensive tour through the proving ground to see all phases of the missile and rocket launching. This has the aspects of being a very educational and interesting event for us sheepherd-

I have just returned from Grand Junction, Colorado, where I attended the Lamb and Wool Marketing Committee meeting of the National Wool Growers Association. This was a very interesting and productive session. All aspects of marketing were discussed, and some recommendations were drawn up to be presented to the Executive Committee meeting when they meet later on this month.

Much of New Mexico has been blessed with an abundance of rain in the last 10 days, especially in the eastern part. We around Yeso have had as much as 10 inches in the last week. All of our water gaps are washed out and it looks like we will spend the rest of the summer fencing, which we just love to do when the rain falls on our place.

-W. E. Overton, President New Mexico Wool Growers, Inc. or not the farmers and ranchers of this country are capable, or able, under our economic system, of solving our own problems to a large extent, or if a paternalistic government is going to have to do everything for us.

-Marshall Hughes, President Colorado Wool Growers Association

Texas Survey Shows 48 Million Pound Wool Clip

THE Texas Warehouse Association completed a stock survey as of July 1 and, roughly, the figures show Texas produced 48 million pounds of wool for the current year and 32 million pounds have been sold. During July probably another three million pounds have been sold, reducing the stock to 13 million pounds, which includes the eight months wool on hand.

Mohair shearing is starting. The old crop mohair sold down to 250,000 pounds. The fall clip will carry some defect but only average.

Extension of the National Wool Act will be the next major project of all wool growing states.

 Lucius M. Stephens, President Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association



The Texas delegation made a goodwill tour to Washington recently, keeping up acquaintances and political fences mended. While there they were host to the Texas Society with a lamb barbecue in Carter Baron Park where 1,100 people were in attendance. The following day Miss Wool of Texas, Day Padgitt, presented a sack of scoured wool in the form of a chair cushion to Speaker Sam Rayburn, with the statement by President Lucius M. Stephens that the "wool industry is on bed rock and needs cushioning. We ask you to sit tight on all tariffs and other questions that may affect our well being." In the picture above are, l. to r., Miss Padgitt, Congressman George Mahon, TSGRA President Lucius M. Stephens, Speaker Rayburn, TSGRA Secretary Tom Wallace, Congressman Paul Kilday, Congressman O. C. Fisher and R. O. Sheffield, prominent Texas sheepman.



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U.S. Sheep Used to Improve Wool Production in Pakistan



Two sheep breeders in Pakistan's Swat Valley busy shearing their sheep.

DALE G. Strong of Malta, Ohio, livestock adviser with the U. S. International Cooperation Administration, is working with a project by which Pakistan expects to improve its wool production by introduction of sheep from the United States and the crossbreeding of these with local sheep.

The Pakistan government, on surveying its wool industry a few years ago, found it lacking in many respects. A number of well equipped wool mills already were established but the equipment had been designed to process fine wool—wool of 64 hanks to the pound or better—and Pakistan had no sheep flocks that could produce such fine apparel wool. Their flocks produced much coarser wool, averaging less than 48 hanks to the pound—wool good for carpets and some blankets, but not for apparel. Even the quality of the nation's carpet wool gradually was declining.

To provide these mills with fine fleece for processing into clothing, Pakistan each year was importing three million pounds of Australian and English raw wool at an annual drain on foreign exchange that ranged from 135 to 170 lakhs of rupees—up to three and a half million American dollars. The mills generally were not profitable, for Pakistan did not have the international

exchange to purchase enough wool to run the mills at normal capacity.

With ICA's assistance, the Pakistani government established an experimental sheep farm at Jaba. Mr. Strong and other ICA technicians worked with the Pakistani agricultural department throughout 1956 to set up the farm on more than 500 acres of fertile, rolling hillside pastures. The central and provincial governments of Pakistan provided the land, feed, housing and labor. ICA furnished the fencing, vehicles, power shearers, scales, sprayers, generators, pumps and other equipment. ICA also contracted to supply the sheep.

Mr. Strong, once a breeder of prizewinning sheep on his own Ohio farm, surveyed flocks in the United States to determine the type best suited for crossbreeding with Pakistan's sheep. The Rambouillet, nearly three times the size of the local Kaghani, was selected. It produces 10 to 14 pounds of wool annually, compared with the Kaghani's two to seven pounds. In crossing Rambouillet with Kaghani, Mr. Strong sought the superior wool qualities of the Rambouillet and, as well, adaptability of the Kaghani to the local environment and a certain amount of resistance to local parasites and diseases.

When the Jaba sheep farm was ready

to receive its first charges, a DC-4 transport plane landed at Lahore on January 21, 1957, after a five-day flight from California. It carried 80 Rambouillet ewes and five rams, purchased by ICA in Utah. But within two months after they had arrived at Jaba, the sheep population more than doubled, for all ewes flown from the United States were pregnant. By March of that year, 52 male lambs and 48 females had been born to the 78 ewes that survived the trip.

The Rambouillet were loaned from the Jaba farm to local shepherds-most of them small herders, some managers of state-owned flocks, some traditional landlords with the acreage and facilities to permit scientific crossbreeding and careful record-keeping. A total of 44 Rambouillet rams and eight ewes have been distributed throughout the countryside. It is planned to distribute at least 100 more each year from 1960 on. The crossbreeds are being born in large numbers, and quickly their fame has spread as they repeatedly take top honors in local sheep and cattle shows throughout the hill area.

The crossbreed does not grow to the purebred Rambouillet's 250 to 275 pounds but it does average 50 to 60 pounds more than the Kaghani's 70 to 100 pounds. The crossbreed cannot match the Rambouillet's 13 to 15 pounds of wool annually but its clip is three to five pounds heavier than the Kaghani's two to seven pounds annually. A Kaghani flock's annual yield is sold under contract for three or four rupees per sheep, regardless of the weight or quality of the individual animal's fleece. Wool from the crossbreed can bring 30 to 40 rupees a year per sheep. And the wool is fine. While its spinning count does not reach the Rambouillet's 70 to 90 hanks per pound, it is well above the Kagahni's average of 48 to 50. In most cases it is quite good enough to meet the Pakistan apparel mills' requirements of 56 to 60.

The foundation of a long-range, scientific selective breeding program now has been successfully laid in Pakistan. But before Rambouillets can be widely distributed throughout Pakistan, many more of the country's shepherds must learn the skills of scientific management to insure that the valuable characteristics of this imported sheep are not wasted. The Pakistani Animal Husbandry Department and ICA are concentrating on the spread of veterinarian and sheep-raising knowledge through short school courses, local sheep and cattle shows, mobile demonstration teams and educational campaigns in the countryside through village-aid programs.



Improved Navajo sheep, typified by the lamb above, provide good quality fleeces for hand weaving of Navajo rugs like these this Indian girl is showing.

Navaho Sheep Improved by Breeding and Selection

NEW strains of Navajo sheep—hardy enough to withstand the rigorous environment of Southwestern range areas and able to produce both good feeder lambs and good quality fleeces for hand weaving—have been developed in cooperative state-federal research in New Mexico, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

This continuing sheep breeding program is conducted by scientists of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station at Fort Wingate and the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the U. S. Department of Interior.

During 20 years of breeding and selecting, fleece weights for Navajo sheep were doubled and wool quality greatly improved. Original fleeces contained 30 to 40 per cent medullated (hollow) fibers and 20 to 30 per cent kemp (brittle) fibers. These two objectionable characteristics have been eliminated.

The foundation flock for this work consisted of about 800 old-type ewes and about 20 Navajo rams. These sheep were selected because of their hardiness and adaptability to range conditions in the Southwest, even though the sheep produced only three or four pounds of carpet type wool and inferior feeder lambs. The new strains have retained much of the hardiness of the old type Navajo sheep.

By crossbreeding with improved

rams, two new strains have been developed. One is a coarse-wool strain producing quarter-blood grade wool, which is used by the Navajos in their hand-weaving operations. The other is a half-blood grade wool type sheep that is used for commercial wool production.

Results of other breeding experiments at Fort Wingate demonstrate the effectiveness of consistent breeding and selection to improve wool production. Offspring of highly selected Targhee, Rambouillet and other improved weaving-wool rams had longer staple and heavier yields of clean wool than the offspring of control sires when mated to average Navajo ewes.

16th Annual

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HAMPSHIRES — SUFFOLKS

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at the National Ram Sale

I will have 2 stud rams and 20 range rams. They will be big and rugged — the same type which have always sold at or near the top in the National. My rams have proved their dependability over the years.

MARK BRADFORD

SPANISH FORK, UTAH



Various Factors Contribute to Dull Wool Market Conditions

July 20, 1960

JULY came and went and all that could be said for the wool market is that it remained the same—practically stagnant. With many mills closed for the traditional vacation periods and with a three-day holiday for July 4, the market was just not there.

The only exception to the general rule was activity in some parts of Texas where one major mill buyer and one or two other operators provided some business for sellers. Interest was focused on eight months and short 12 months scouring types, it is said, at estimated clean prices of \$1.00 to \$1.05 and \$1.08 to \$1.10 a pound, respectively.

The buyer has ruled the United States wool market for some months and because of this prices are easier. While the holidays and mill vacations are contributing to the slowness of business, they must be viewed more as an effect rather than a cause of the dull market, according to market observers. Trade sources in Boston seem agreed that one must look beyond this to the large weight of goods still piled up in New York for the source of today's slow wool market. Needless to say, much of these goods are of foreign manufacture.

A second consideration, and a growing one, can be found in imports of manufactured clothing. These imports -many of them from Japan-are being watched with interest by the industry, particularly the clothing workers' unions. Previously, it made little difference to the clothing workers where the cloth came from, and, therefore, they expressed only token concern with the cloth makers' efforts to control fabric imports. Now clothing imports are hitting closer to home. Developments in this area deserve to be watched. If experience can be used as a guide, the anguished cries of the clothing workers' organizations should produce results in Washington.

Prices in foreign markets are also down about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Foreign wools, however, are still priced considerably above comparable domestic types.

Raw wool consumption during May averaged 8,213,000 scoured pounds per week, which was down 2 per cent from April and 8 per cent from May of 1959. While consumption of apparel wool was 6 per cent above the April rate, it was 7 per cent below May, 1959.

In his short-term wool outlook, A. W. Zelomek, editor of the International

Textile Apparel Analysis, July 9, reports that no major changes in the wool market are indicated in the near future, but he expects more firmness than weakness. While buying in this country will be on a conservative basis for wool tops, yarn and fabrics, nevertheless it should at least equal seasonal proportions. Buying of medium wool and tops and yarns made therefrom should be on a somewhat more liberal basis, he continues.

In his long-term wool outlook, Mr. Zelomek says, "We still expect a slightly more favorable trend for the rest of the year than during the first six months even though changes will not be very marked. The trend in this country should not vary greatly from that

abroad. Domestic medium wool should continue to make a slightly more favorable showing. Coverage for spring and summer, 1961, requirements will be on a more conservative basis than for this year."

The June 30 issue of America's Textile Reporter also states that "Fine domestic wool prices are believed to be at rock-bottom and any further changes in price will be upward." Therefore, growers are urged to continue holding out for a reasonable price on their wool clips. Many followers of wool market trends believe that the price of wool will improve in the next 60 to 90 days. However, this will depend entirely on whether or not growers hold firm. If they start selling at the present low prices, the market will stabilize at that figure and the manufacturers and topmakers will reap the benefits.

Western Wool Sales and Contracting

There were no wool sales in the state of Idaho and growers report they are not getting any offers.

Grease Equivalents Based Upon

Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (3)

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON WEEK ENDING JULY 15, 1960

Clean Basis

Prices

		%		%		%	
GRA	ADED TER	RIT	ORY WOOLS	5 (1)		
Fine:							
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing *Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing	\$1.10—1.15 1.05—1.10 1.00—1.05	56 55 56	\$.49— .51 .47— .50 .44— .46		3 .45— .47 .42— .44 .39— .41		.3739
One-half Blood:							
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing	1.05 - 1.10 $1.00 - 1.05$	51 52	.52— .54 .48— .50	54 55	.48— .51 .45— .47	57 58	.45— .47 .42— .44
Three-eighths Blood:							
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple *Ave. French Combing	1.05 - 1.10 $1.00 - 1.05$	48 49	.55— .57 .51— .53	51 52	.52— .54 .48— .51	54 55	.48— .51 .45— .48
One-quarter Blood:							
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple	1.02-1.10	46	.5660	48	.5357	50	.5156
*Ave. French Combing	.95 - 1.00	47	.50— $.53$	49	.4851	51	.4750
*Low-quarter Blood:	.98 - 1.05	41	.5862	43	.56— $.60$	45	.5458
*Common & Braid	.95—1.00	40	.57— .60	42	.55— .58	44	.53— .56

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing	$1.05 - 1.10 \\ 1.00 - 1.05$.45— .47 .41— .43		.43— .45 .39— .41	
OPIC	INAL DAC	THE P.	VAS WOOD	0 /	9)	

Fine:							
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple	1.10-1.15	54	.5153	58	.4648	62	.4244
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing	1.05-1.10	55	.4750	59	.4345	63	.3941
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing.	1.00-1.05	57	.4345	61	.3941	65	.3537
8 Months (1" and over)	1.04-1.08	55	.4749	58	.4445	61	.4142
*Fall (%" and over)	.95 - 1.00	56	.4244	59	.3941	62	.3638

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the Intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal. *Estimated price. No sale reported.

MONTANA

Early in the month 4,500 fleeces sold in the Chinook area at 40 to 42 cents. In the Malta area 4,200 fleeces sold for 44 cents and 41 cents was paid for 1,500 fleeces in the Nashua area.

In the Billings area wool is moderately active but continuing weak. During the first part of July in eastern Montana about 1,315,000 pounds medium to fine 1960 shorn ewe wool (bulk 12 months) turned in a range of 39 to 44 cents per grease pound, bulk 40 to 43 cents, with large volume.

NEW MEXICO

Bulk fine wool is selling up to \$1.15 clean delivered Boston.

OREGON

Grease prices in Oregon where sales have been made are around $38\frac{1}{2}$ to $45\frac{1}{2}$ cents f.o.b. Original bag half blood, some fine and three-eighths, estimated \$1.07 to \$1.12 clean, delivered. Bulk quarterblood Oregon fleeces \$1.05 to \$1.07. About 700 pounds sold in the Lakeview-Klamath area at 38 to $42\frac{1}{2}$ cents on fine wool.

SOUTH DAKOTA

In the range areas of South Dakota most wool has left growers' hands, but

Unfavorable Factors Knock Down Prices at San Angelo

DRY weather, a weak lamb and ewe market and still weaker wool market combined to knock down prices on a top-quality bunch of rams that were sold in the 24th Annual San Angelo Rambouillet Sale, June 16.

Top price was \$1,100 paid by Edgar Davis for a four-tooth stud ram consigned by Porter Brothers of Fort Stockton, Texas.

The 290 rams which sold for an average of \$96.25, compared with \$133 on 290 head in the 1959 sale. ABC pens averaged \$163.50 per head and the 23 studs averaged \$280.87.

The second high priced ram was a two-tooth ram consigned by Clifford Olsen, Ephraim, Utah. Clyde Earwood, Brackettville, Texas, bid \$610 to get this stud. Mr. Earwood also bid \$400 to get a stud consigned by Leo Richarson, Iraan, Texas. Top selling pen of five rams was consigned by Miles Pierce, Alpine, Texas, which sold to Tommy Sargent, Brackettville, Texas, for \$95 per head.

Porter Bros. had the top selling ABC pen which went to Lellee Mitchell, Sanderson, Texas, for a total of \$790.

is still in either western warehouses or on consignment with cooperative marketing associations. Practically all of the wool has been cleared from the fleece wool sections of the Midwest.

TEXAS

Best 12 months wool in Texas is selling at \$1.08 to \$1.10, clean. Average 12 months wool \$1.08, and eight months \$1.02 to \$1.05, clean, delivered Boston.

WYOMING

A small Buffalo clip sold on the basis of \$1 clean, landed Boston. One larger Casper clip sold at \$1.08, landed Boston, core test. One-half of another Casper clip sold at \$1.08, landed Boston, core test. A light shrinking Casper clip brought $40\frac{1}{2}$ cents, which figured about \$1.05 clean, landed Boston, and also 38 cents was paid for another Casper clip. Two Lysite clips were sold for 34 cents (\$1.05 clean, landed Boston).

SUFFOLKS ARE SUPERIOR



Especially Howland Suffolks.

We have big, husky sires that will produce money-making lambs.

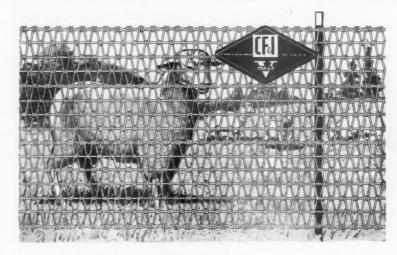
See both Howland consignments at the National Ram Sale

HOWLAND & SON

and

LAWSON HOWLAND

Cambridge, Idaho



A sheep's best friend

CF&I Wolf Proof Fence

The safest way to protect sheep and goats is with a sturdy CF&I V-Mesh or Square Mesh Wolf Proof Fence. They are made by CF&I, a nationwide company with a history of producing dependable steel products for farms and ranches.

CF&I V-Mesh Wolf Proof Fence is available in five different heights, while the square mesh comes in four heights. Use companion CF&I Apron Fence to keep predatory animals from digging under. In addition, Silver Tip Line, end and corner posts assure strong, long-lasting fence.

All CF&I Fence is made of quality wire that is carefully coated with zinc for long-lasting resistance to rust. It is supplied on full-length 20-rod rolls and is easy to install.

For quick delivery, see your local supplier or call the nearest CF&I office.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND INON CORPORATION



7527

SUFFOLKS PLACE FIRST In Registration

Why? Suffolk ewes excel in lamb production— Suffolk rams sire top quality lambs. Write National Suffolk Sheep Association, Box 324, N.W., Columbia, Missouri.

PROFIT-PRODUCING RAMS



You get them when you choose WINKLE rams. Our big, hearty Suffolks and Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds will produce profitable fat lambs for you.

See our consignment at the National

L. A. WINKLE & SONS

Filer, Idaho

U.S. Proposes 38 Per Cent

Duty on Wool Cloth Imports

THE United States has offered Great Britain and other countries exportting wool fabrics into the United States a flat tariff of 38 per cent ad valorem. The United States offer was made at the negotiations which were set up after England and other wool exporting contries complained to this country about the present tariff-rate quota on wool fabrics whereby duties remain at 25 per cent until a certain breakpoint is reached, whereupon they are raised to 45 per cent. It has been the contention of these exporting countries that this creates chaos in their selling operations and it pits each country against the other in trying to beat the point at which the increased duties are levied. The breakpoint has been imposed when imports reach 5 per cent of the average annual domestic wool fabric production for the preceding three years.

The proposed tariff also specifies a minimum duty of 76 cents a pound for fabrics having a foreign value of \$2 a pound and less. Duty on religious and handwoven fabrics would be 25 per cent ad valorem.

This proposal applies only to the ad

valorem part of the duty and leaves the specific rate of $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound unchanged.

The announcement was met with complaints from all the wool exporting countries that the proposed 38 per cent duty is much too high.

On July 18, however, the Daily News Record reported that the British government had accepted the proposal without amendment. It is understood the British government's decision was made without even conferring with the British wool textile industry. Reportedly, the American government told the British it would not make further concessions and the 38 per cent arrangement was the best deal the British could hope for. Alternatively, it is reported, the present tariff quota would continue in operation indefinitely and with a new administration there was no indication as to when a fresh start could be made on the problem. This argument, it is stated, convinced the British government to accept without fuss.

It is expected the United States government will now use the British agreement as a lever on other nations. British industry forces are expected to press for a government change of mind.

Statistics released by the United States government indicate that woven wool cloth imports during the first quarter of 1960 were 30 per cent of domestic cloth production. These imports during the first four months were greater than total imports in any prior year except 1959. A check of government figures on imports show that 46,610,000 square yards were imported during 1959 and in the first four months of this year some 37,004,000 square yards were entered.

Sore Mouth . . .

(Continued from page 13)

outbreak impends—the normal course of the disease in animals already showing symptoms is usually shortened.

Man is susceptible to the virus of contagious ecthyma. Ranchers, sheep-herders, and others who may handle infected sheep are subject to infection, usually through abrasions on the hands. Those who treat or vaccinate lambs therefore should wear rubber gloves.

Although vaccination of sheep is widely recommended, there are those who strongly advise against its use in flocks or premises where the disease has not been known previously. Sheepmen are advised to consult their state veterinarian and follow the vaccination policy recommended in their state.

Producers Livestock Loan Company

Salt Lake City, Utah 301 Deseret Building

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WITH LOW COST RANGE AND
FEEDER LIVESTOCK LOANS



Best Wishes to the 45th National Ram Sale

T. Tracy Wright

President

Geo. M. Smith

Gen'l Manager

HOW TO GET TOP MARKET PRICES FOR PEEWEES

Here's how American Cyanamid Company can help you convert them into top-quality lambs.

"A while back we bought 200 lambs that were really 'bottom of the barrel'", reports Marvin Mollard, Amherst, Nebraska. "At 5 months they went 30 to 38 lbs....all runts and peewees. Many had to be lifted off the trucks. We expected to lose three out of four of 'em."



Marvin Mollard, shown with his son...feeds out 1000 lambs a year.

No vaccination...just Aureomycin Crumbles

"We didn't even vaccinate against enterotoxemia... just put them on a double dose of AUREOMYCIN® Crumbles for two weeks, then dropped back to regular dosage. Five lambs that were almost dead on arrival were lost...the rest responded beautifully.

"We fed out the flock in four months and sold at top market prices. Frankly we were amazed at the results."

How Aureomycin Crumbles work

AUREOMYCIN is the wide-spectrum antibiotic that fights the



When lambs go into the feed lot, AUREOMYCIN Crumbles can cut down special mixes and hand feeding getting them off to a faster start.

harmful bacteria that cause most lamb sickness and many fatalities. Lambs on AUREO-MYCIN Crumbles, use less feed energy to fight disease, convert more feed into thrifty gains. That's why AUREOMYCIN Crumbles help shorten the fattening period and increases gains as much as 21% more per day. They have produced a pound of gain on 35.6% less feed. They produce lambs with brighter eve. improved fleece and bloom...cut "off-feed" days and tail enders. They get lambs on full feed faster, cut scouring and overeating disease.

AUREOMYCIN Crumbles contain 2 grams of AUREOMYCIN per pound and are packed in 50 lb. bags. Available at your veterinarian, druggist, or feed dealer.

IMPORTANT: See for yourself! Ask your supplier for a FREE sample of AUREOMYCIN Crumbles for testing in your own flock. He will give you a 1 lb. sample, enough for treating 4 sheep for 2 weeks.



American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, N. Y. *AUREOMYCIN is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for chlortetracycline.



CYANAMID SERVES THE MAN WHO MAKES A BUSINESS OF AGRICULTURE

The Choice of Sheepmen Everywhere:



Of Course - It's HAMPSHIRE

- * More Lambs Finish in Weights Desired by Packers
- * More Pounds of Lamb Per Ewe in Your Flock
- * More Rapidly Maturing
- * Less Tail-enders
- * More Uniformity of Lambs

- * More Early Lambs
- * Less Lambing Troubles
- ★ More Net Cash Returns—BIGGER PROFITS for You

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION

STUART, IOWA



A NIFLSON TRADITION

Three of our offering at the National Ram Sale

Bloodlines that are consistent producers of top quality Rambouillets. We stress characteristics that produce profits for our customers. Good rams are essential for maximum profits.

Our National consignment will include the Grand Champion ram of the Sanpete Rambouillet and Jr. Livestock Show. This ram is a fourth generation of champions. His Grand Champion sire weighs 420 lbs. We invite your inspection of our consignment at the National, Casper, Wyo., and Utah State ram sales.

NIELSON SHEEP COMPANY

Ephraim, Utah

Adin Nielson

Richard Nielson Phone ATwater 3-4377

USDA Outlines Methods For Indentifying Humanely Slaughtered Animals

MEANS of identifying carcasses of animals that have been slaughtered and handled in accordance with the humane methods designated in the Humane Slaughter Act were announced June 25 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Responsiblity for establishing carcass identification methods was given the Secretary of Agriculture when the act was passed in August, 1958.

The identification method outlined will involve use of: (1) the familiar, round, purple stamp now used to identify meat and meat products that have been federally inspected and passed; and (2) a list, appearing at frequent intervals in the Federal Register, of meat packing establishments operating under federal meat inspection that slaughter some or all species of animals by approved humane slaughter methods.

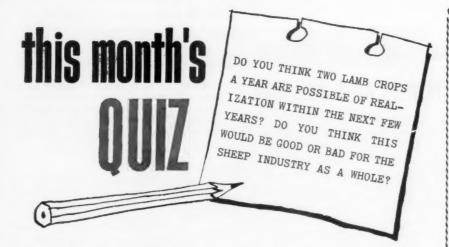
The stamp will not be changed. It contains the official number of the packing establishment in which each animal is handled and slaughtered in addition to an abbreviation of the statement "U. S. Inspected and Passed."

The list in the Federal Register will contain the species of animals slaughtered humanely in each establishment along with the name and official number of the establishment involved.

A carcass will be considered identified as humanely slaughtered when the official establishment number appearing in the federal meat inspection stamp brand on the carcasses also appears in the Federal Register list; and when the carcass corresponds with the animal species listed as being humanely slaughtered by the establishment concerned.

Three methods of slaughter are approved under the act as humane. They include the use of carbon dioxide gas for sheep, swine, and calves; the use of captive-bolt stunners or gunshot for sheep, swine, goats, calves, cattle, horses, and mules; and electric current for stunning of swine, sheep, calves, cattle and goats before slaughter.

Regulations also require that electric current or gas must be administered so as to produce surgical anesthesia in the animals quickly and calmly, and that captive bolts and firearms must produce immediate and complete unconsciousness. Animals also must be driven to slaughter-preparation areas with a minimum of excitement and discomfort. Areas through which they are driven must be free from hazards that might accidentally produce pain.



I have not given any thought to the possibility of two lamb crops because of the severe winters here, which would make it almost impossible. In southern areas this may be possible and if so, would produce a fresher, younger lamb carcass at the time of year that feeder lambs are all that are available.

If this was done and all lamb imports were cut off, the lamb industry would thrive by giving to the market a much more palatable lamb. This would increase sales and not compete too much with the northern lamb producer.

I think two lamb crops a year might be good for the sheep industry providing lamb imports are stopped. It should induce greater lamb sales and better prices.

It would be bad if imports are not stopped, as the lamb industry is suffering now from competition of foreign lamb. Lamb prices would also have to rise to compete with expenses in order for it to be possible.

—Bill L. Veach Cortez, Colorado

I think two lamb crops a year would be possible, but believe it will be confined to small farm flocks. Also the climate will have to be considered.

I don't think it will effect the industry too much, as most of the lambs would have to go as fat lambs and the ewes would have to be kept in excellent shape. I don't believe it would be practical for a large operator to try lambing twice a year. Sometimes I think we are meddling with nature too much.

—Van Thomas Wiggins, Colorado

IN farm flocks and controlled herds, two lamb crops might be possible. For the average range operator, however, I would question the possibility of its success. It would be necessary to feed one of the crops out in a dry lot

and that has not been too successful in this area. Feed costs have made the last two years failures.

As hard as it has been to move our present lamb crop, which I'm sure will show a loss of two or three dollars per ewe, I would hate to think of a second crop.

With the consumption of lamb in the United States at its present level, I see little benefit from a second lamb crop.

—Dennie Burks Ketchum, Idaho

I do not think two lamb crops a year are possible of realization within the next few years in our part of the country, as we run a range flock.

—E. L. Grebe Sumatra, Montana

FROM what information I have, I don't believe two lamb crops a year would be practical. Of course it is possible and might work with hobby flocks. Those who have tried it have done all right the first year, but come out the next year shearing short on wool, and also the ewes did not do a good job of building back in vitality.

I believe that the extra care, medicine and feed costs would more than offset the profit realized as far as the sheep industry as a whole is concerned. I don't see at the present time where anything is to be gained commercially.

-L. C. Gove Mosier, Oregon

YES, I do believe that two lamb crops a year are possible on the ranch flocks, but I do not think anyone grazing their sheep on the Forest Service lands could do it.

I think it would be bad for the industry as a whole because we do not receive a good price for our lambs now and two lamb crops a year would make it worse.

-Brown Brothers Driggs, Idaho Denver is killing in excess of 10 per cent of Federally Inspected Slaughter. Keep your market strong

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PANAMA YEARLINGS

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If you like large, well-balanced rams with long staple wool, dense enough so it won't brush, try these.

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Idaho



Slaughter Lamb Prices Continue Steady to Weak After June Drop

July 20, 1960

LIVE lamb prices continued steady to weak after the sharp break in the market in late June. In early July a small part of the June price loss was regained. However, mid-July lamb prices are still \$2 to \$3 below the 1959 level.

Some major contributing causes to lower lamb prices would be a weakened wholesale market, rising imports, increase in slaughter and lower quality. The reduced wholesale market was partially caused by the extremes of hot and rainy weather in many of the higher consumption areas.

Considerable fluctuation in the weekly total kill has done more harm to the market than perhaps the slight increase in total weekly slaughter.

Because of the extremes in weather conditions with drought in some areas and excessive rains in others, slaughter lamb quality has suffered.

In spite of the much lower live lamb prices throughout most of June and July the meat prices to the consumer have remained practically unchanged in many areas.

Producers can look to lamb prices through July and most of August remaining mostly steady with some weak

On July 18, New York wholesale lamb carcass prices were \$1 higher than on the last day of June. Choice and prime spring lamb carcasses weighing 30 to 45 pounds were selling at \$46 to \$49, while 45- to 55-pound carcasses sold at \$45 to \$48 and 55- to 65-pound carcasses at \$44 to \$46.

Much of the western production area remains dry thus adding to the prospect that the fall marketings will show a comparable high percentage of feeder lambs.

Country Sales and Contracting CALIFORNIA

Early July: Around 60 loads of choice and prime 90- to 120-pound California spring lambs with number one and two pelts sold at \$18.00 to \$18.50, while some eight loads of choice and prime spring slaughter lams sold at \$18.25 to \$18.50. A few loads of choice and prime spring slaughter lambs sold at \$19. One load of 115-pounders sold at \$17. Some 71 loads of choice and prime 95- to 120-pound California spring lambs off clo-

1959

1,729,252

ver and from feedlots with number one and two pelts sold at \$18 to \$18.50.

IDAHO

Early July: Some 5,000 head of choice with end of prime range spring slaughter lambs sold at \$18.50 to \$19 while 1,200 head of mixed fat and feeder lambs weighing 85 pounds sold at \$17.75 straight for delivery after July 4.

A string of 2,400 head of choice and prime 100- to 106-pound slaughter lambs sold at \$19 to \$20 while a smaller string of 1,200 head of choice and prime 100 pounders sold at \$19.25 for slaughter end and \$16.50 for feeder end. A band of 1,100 head estimated 60 to 70 per cent in slaughter flesh sold straight across at \$18

MONTANA

Early July: In western Montana a band of some 700 head good and choice mixed black and whitefaced feeders sold at \$16. In eastern Montana a couple of contracts totalling around 3,200 head of good and choice lambs sold at \$17 for wethers and \$18 for ewe lambs. A string of 800 head of mixed slaughter and feeder lambs sold at \$17. In west-

ern Montana around 1,500 head of good and choice wether feeder lambs expected to weigh near 75 pounds sold at \$16.50 for fall delivery, while in southern Montana a string of 1,000 head sold at \$16.50.

Ewes: In early July a string of 1,100 head of yearling ewes sold at \$20 per head. In northern Montana around 1,800 head of good and choice yearling blackfaced stock ewes sold at \$20 per head.

OREGON

Early July: A band of 3,770 head of choice and prime 85- to 100-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$17 to \$19 delivered. A smaller band of around 400 head of good and choice whitefaced wether feeder lambs sold at \$16. A string of 3,400 head of choice and prime slaughter lambs sold at \$17.50 to \$19.25 delivered Washington and Oregon, with a band of 800 head to be delivered to California at \$20. A band of 1,200 head good and choice mixed fats and feeders sold at \$18 on fats and \$16 on feeders for August delivery. A string of 1,600 head of mostly good feeder lambs sold at \$14 while another string of 1,500 head of 82- to 85-pound ewe and wether lambs sold at \$16.50 for September 1 to 10 delivery.

TEXAS

Early July: In west Texas, fat springers sold for \$17.50 to \$19 in Ft. Worth

(Continued on page 47)

	Prices and Slau	ighter This Year	and Last	
			1960	1959
Week Ende	ed		July 16	July 18
Inspected S	Sheep and Lamb Sla	ughter to Date	6,632,356	6,370,144
Chicago Av	verage Lamb Prices	(Spring):		
-	***************************************		\$21.82	\$
Choice			21.22	23.92
Good	•••••		20.15	22.40
	Av. Western Dresse			
	45-55 pounds		49.60	52.00
Choice,	45-55 pounds		49.00	50.00
	Lamb and Mu	utton Weekly Kill	(Week ended)	
		(No. Head)	,	
	June 25	July 2	July 9	July 16
1960	230,000	255,000	230,000	290,000
1959	250,000	218,000	233,000	247,000
	Federall	y Inspected Slaug	hter—June	
		(No. Head)		
				Sheep
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	& Lambs
1960	1,692,000	397,000	5,086,000	1,137,000
1959	1,473,000	366,000	4,902,000	1,056,000
	Lamb ar	d Mutton Import	s-Pounds	
	February	March	April	May
1960	4.286,796	3,660,366	6,056,869	4,652,036

2,308,196

4,635,768

12,186,004

NEWS FROM



Woolens and Worsteds of America

DNE EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.



THE nation's first official 50-star flag, raised at historic Fort McHenry at 12:01 a.m. July 4 at the request of President Eisenhower, is American-made 100 per cent wool. The impressive ceremonies marking Hawaii's statehood were attended by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton, Maryland's Governor J. Mallard Tawes and other dignitaries. A highlight of the program at Fort McHenry was the re-enactment of that memorable bombardment that inspired our national anthem.

This newest "Star Spangled Banner," a huge 10 x 19 foot all-wool flag, is a gift of Woolens and Worsteds of America on behalf of the entire American wool industry, on the occasion of its bicentennial anniversary.

Following the ceremonies at Fort McHenry, the flag was brought to New York City by Secretary Seaton where, on July 5, it was raised over Federal Hall, the site of George Washington's inauguration in 1789. Miss Wool of America, Patti Jo Shaw, was an honored guest at the ceremonies, which were attended by Secretary Seaton, Mayor

Robert F. Wagner and other prominent officials.

The first official 50-star wool flag has been permanently enshrined for posterity at Federal Hall Museum. The original wool "Star Spangled Banner," immortalized by Francis Scott Key on the morning of September 14, 1814, after 25 hours of cannonading, is enshrined at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

WOOLENS and Worsteds of America presented an American wool fashion show for visiting press including women's page editors, radio and TV commentators, at Freedomland, U.S.A. on Friday evening, July 22, during Fashion Press Week.

G. Norman Winder, president of the association, which represents all segments of the American wool industry, said, "This event launched the Bicentennial Anniversary of the manufacture of wool textiles in the Colonies in 1760 and will herald the observance of American Wool Month throughout September. We have received very enthusiastic response to this event which depicted the latest American wool fashions in setting encompassing 200 years of American history," he continued.

America's leading designers were

If you want top-quality wool and lamb production choose PANAMAS. If you want top-quality PANAMAS, choose from our consignment at the National Rem Sale.

JOE HORN

Route 2

Rupert, Idaho

TARGHEE SHEEP

Versatile Wood Grade — Superior for Crossing — Open-Faced-Polled — Excellent Carcass and Dressing Yields — Good Mothers — Rapid Gaining Ability — High Twinning Characteristics

ANNUAL NATIONAL TARGHEE SHEEP SALE
Saturday, October 8 — Billings, Montana

- Offering -

Stud Rams — Stud Ewes — Range Rams — Flock Registered and Foundation Ewes — Carload Lots of Hi-Quality Commercial Ewes

For more information write:

U. S. Targhee Sheep Ass'n.

Gene Coombs, Sec.-Treas.

BOX 2513

BILLINGS, MONTANA



WARFIELD SUFFOLKS

are always

BIG ★ RUGGED ★ DURABLE

See my consignment at the National and other leading sales for Suffolk rams that are ready to go to work and produce profits for you.

L. D. WARFIELD

Cambridge, Idaho

represented and star of the show was Miss Wool of America, Patti Jo Shaw, the industry's "Ambassadress of Good Wool." She modeled apparel from her \$15,000 wool wardrobe. She was escorted by "men of good wool" modeling the latest in men's apparel.

Guests met at the Pierre Hotel, New York City, for cocktails at 5:30 p.m., Friday, July 22. From there, they were taken in air-conditioned coaches to Freedomland's Western Saloon for the dinner and fashion show, after which they toured Freedomland's exhibits. Lamb and wool is on the move with the Auxiliary



Courage is the ability to be gracious under pressure.

-Mrs. Delbert Chipman, National Lamb Promotion Chairman

THE American Lamb Council has just completed publication of a new recipe book entitled "Outdoor Barbecuing for a Crowd." The pamphlet (A.L.C. Bulletin No. 8) contains lamb recipes to serve 25 or more. It is chock-full of recipes for barbecuing a whole lamb, leg of lamb, barbecue lamb steaks for grill, grilled rack of lamb, leg of lamb butterfly roast, lamb sirloin steaks, barbecued lamb ribs, roast lamb royale, barbecue broiled lamb loin, lamb shish kebabs, lamburgers, lamb patties with currant-orange sauce and lamb chili.

In addition to actual recipes, the booklet outlines the equipment needed for outdoor barbecuing for a crowd, how to build a fire, cooking temperatures, meat temperatures, broiling over charcoal, roasting over coals, preparing for whole carcass barbecuing and underground pit barbecuing.

The booklet also has attractive drawings depicting each step in the barbecuing process.

In addition, it has a section devoted to preparing the lamb carcass for barbecuing with a chart of all the carcass cuts. There is also a chart showing how much meat and other ingredients are needed to serve a barbecue dinner to crowds of 100, 300, 500, 750, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 and 3,000.

No doubt every state auxiliary lamb chairman will want one or more copies of this excellent publication. Order yours through the American Lamb Council, 520 Railway Exchange Building, Denver 2, Colorado. Just ask for A.L.C. Bulletin No. 8. THE auxiliary is now sending out checks received from the ASPC to the various state auxiliaries to be used in their lamb promotion work. The agreement between the ASPC and the auxiliaries outlines the projects by which the state auxiliaries can carry out lamb promotion projects, as follows:

TEENAGE COOKOUTS, to be conducted in at least four areas over the state with not less than 50 young people in attendance with a film shown and a lecture given on lamb.

COOKED LAMB DEMONSTRATION at fairs where large groups of teenagers are assembled from all parts of the state.

AWARDS, to be made to 4-H girls entering food preparation contests throughout the state, using lamb in their meal preparation. Awards to be made at state fair to 4-H girls who com-

pete in meal preparation using lamb in their menus.

INTRODUCE LAMB TO SCHOOL LUNCH AND 4-H SUPERVISORS, FUTURE FARM DIRECTORS, TEENAGE COLUMNISTS OR OTHERS, who will in turn introduce it to youths. This may be in addition to any one of the three above.

During 1959 auxiliary members in 20 states contributed 26,880 woman hours to lamb promotion projects. Eight women are needed for every 50 people served at meals and these eight women average five hours each at every function. At the rate of \$1.00 per hour, this labor would have cost \$26,880. The ladies' auxiliary members, however, do not take one penny for their time and, in fact, are always willing and eager to cooperate in creating new users for lamb.

GREEN VALLEY SUFFOLK RAMS



Bred and selected for production.

Consigning 2 outstanding studs and 1 registered pen of 5 to the 1960 National Ram Sale.

These are excellent Suffolk type with a lot of size and bone.

They are backed by 25 years of progressive breeding and satisfied customers.

Our sheep are at the top in the major sales and shows.

GREEN VALLEY RANCH

F. A. & Marion M. Coble

Winters, California

Let's Talk About Our Auxiliary

"In necessary things, unity; in doubtful things, liberty; in all things, charity."

—Richard Baxter



Members of the auxiliary executive committee, meeting in Salt Lake City are, l. to r.: Mrs. O. T. Evans, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, Mrs. Roy M. Laird, Mrs. Rodney Port and Mrs. Stanley Ercanbrack.

THE executive committee of the Women's Auxiliary met at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, July 19 to 20 for their midsummer meeting.

Plans for incorporating the Auxiliary were completed and registered with the Department of State.

An outline of the national convention program was made.

Members also attended the banquet at the Fort Douglas Country Club, which was given by the Utah Wool Growers Association for the National Wool Growers Association executive committee.

Attending the meeting were Mrs. O. T. Evans, National Auxiliary president, Casper, Wyoming; Mrs. Sterling Ercanbrack, first vice president, Provo, Utah; Mrs. Roy Laird, second vice president,

Riding Cloud Nine

Having a wonderful time, Elizabeth Bennett of Salem, Ohio, and Paula Obrecht, Claude, Texas, take a moment at Idlewild Airport in New York to catch a breath before zooming to Paris, London and Rome on a whirlwind two-week tour of the fashion capitals. The girls won the all-expense-paid trip last January in the Make It Yourself With Wool finals.

Dubois, Idaho; Mrs. R. I. Port, secretary-treasurer, Sundance, Wyoming; and Mrs. Delbert Chipman, lamb promotion chairman, American Fork, Utah.

Lamb Market . . .

(Continued from page 44)

lambs were quoted at \$13.50 to \$14.50 for lightweights and \$14.50 to \$15.50 on best heavier lambs.

WASHINGTON

Early July: A total of 298 head of choice and prime 88- to 95-pound spring slaughter lambs sold through a couple of lamb pools at \$17 to \$17.65, while 153 head of good 83- to 95-pounders sold at \$15 to \$16.40 and around 153 good and choice feeder lambs at \$13.10 to \$14. A band of 350 head of choice and prime spring slaughter lambs sold at \$19 delivered. A band of 600 head of choice and prime slaughter lambs sold at \$19 delivered and weighed, West Coast. From the Moses Lake lamb pool 1,034 head of choice and prime 93-pound slaughter lambs brought \$17.85 with a small string of 249 head of good lambs selling at \$16.

WYOMING

Early July: Sheep contracting was rather slow with prices steady to weak for fall or late summer delivery. In central Wyoming several contracts involving 4,800 head of good and choice 70- to 75-pound feeder lambs moved at \$17. In northern Wyoming 4,000 head of good and choice 70-pound feeders sold at \$17.



HIGH-QUALITY SUFFOLKS



For the tops in Suffolk rams, inspect my consignment at the National and other leading sales. My consignment at the National will consist of 2 studs, 5 registered and 10 range rams of the same high-quality as the one pictured here.

ALLAN JENKINS

Newton, Utah

HAMPSHIRES

We will bring 5 Yearling Rams to the National. They will stand on their own merits.

Inspection Invited

GLENN & ELBERT DAVIS
CENTER, COLORADO

Thomas Columbias

. Always Dependable



We produce typy, big-boned, deep-bodied, rugged rams, ready to go to work and produce profits for you. Be sure to see our offerings at the National and other leading sales. They will all be desirable, dependable bucks like the one pictured above. (Taken at our ranch June 6, 1960.)

PETE & GARTH THOMAS

Malad. Idaho



THE U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the American Sheep Producers Council, will sponsor a research study on the effectiveness of lamb advertising and promotion techniques.

Six cities, three in the Midwest and three in the Northeast, will be included in the survey to attempt to ascertain what type of advertising program is most effective. The cities include St. Louis, Omaha and Des Moines in the Midwest, and Philadelphia, Syracuse, New York and the Springfield-Holyoke, Massachusetts, area in the Northeast.

There are three phases to the program, each phase of six weeks duration: (1) regular promotional program as conducted by the ASPC using advertising, merchandising men and home economists to boost interest in lamb, (2) cooperative advertising program, offering 12 retail stores in each of the promotion study cities funds to do their own lamb promotion on their regular food page advertising, and (3) no sponsored promotion of any kind by the council.

The survey will begin September 6 and continue through October 13. The second phase will run from October 17 through November 26, and the third from January 2 through February 11. In each case there will be no promotion activity during the last two weeks of the period in order to measure the carryover benefits of any promotion conducted during the preceding four weeks.

THE U.S. Department of Agriculture study on the food buying habits of American consumers shows that the medium most preferred for information on food buying is the newspaper.

The study, conducted in Raleigh, North Carolina, shows the following rating of various media as sources of information for food shoppers: newspapers, 59.9 per cent; pamphlets, 17.7 per cent; television, 14.6 per cent and radio, 8.7 per cent.

The survey was conducted for the Federal Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture by National Analysts, Inc. The American Lamb Council advertising program depends almost entirely on newspaper advertising.

The survey further shows that shoppers in search of specific information on

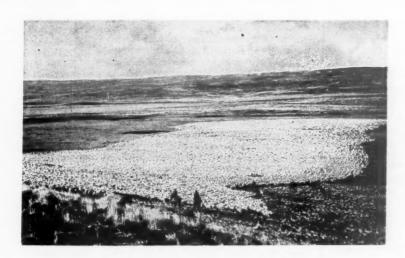
food shopping look to newspaper advertisements 82.3 per cent of the time. Food store displays are the next most important source, 41.4 per cent. Magazine advertisements are looked to for information 28.1 per cent of the time, television advertisements, 27.3 per cent and radio, 26.8 per cent.

THE Make It Yourself With Wool contest has been placed on the approved list of national contests and activities of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, according to word received by Mrs. Gladys Chapitis, supervisor of the contest. This is the fifth year in a row that the contest has been sanctioned by the organization.

A sell-the-fiber-first approach will be used in the new wool advertising program of the American Wool Council. Realizing that the fashion-minded American is interested primarily in color and style and only secondarily in fiber, the Wool Council will attempt to build up a favorable association between fashion and wool by playing up the prestige value of 100 per cent wool.

Copy in each Wool Council ad will emphasize the important characteristics and advantages of wool. The consumer will read, for example, about wool's inborn fashion magic-the natural resilience which causes fine garments to retain their original shape, shed wrinkles and resist puckering and sagging. He will read about the quality of wool fiber which permits it to absorb true colors and to retain these colors as a permanent part of the fiber. Further, he will learn how wool "breathes" fresh, circulating air, thus making wool the ideal fiber for both summer and winter wear.

Consumer ads will be designed to serve a three-fold function: (1) to get raw wool, American-loomed wool fabrics and wool merchandise into greater use at the retail level by stimulating retailer buying and by arousing interest in the use of wool among American designers and cutters; (2) to excite greater consumer demand for wool merchandise, thus causing inventories to move out of the retail store at satisfactory volume and profit levels, and (3) to build a prestige image of wool and to convince the public that it is the superior fashion fabric.



No, these are not our sheep or our breed, but aren't they quite a sight? Understand that there are 40,000 head in this South American "muster."

We do raise quite a number of good Panama Rams of which we will have one single, and thirty head in pen lots, at the National Ram Sale.

PANAMA SHEEP FRED M. LAIDLAW, INC.

NOVEMBER 1 - APRIL 30 Box 53 RUPERT, IDAHO MAY 1 - OCTOBER 31 Box 187 CAREY, IDAHO

SHULET'S REGISTERED SUFFOLKS

Range Raised

Carrying the blood of a Chicago International Champion Ram and an Eastern Idaho State Fair Champion Ram.

See my consignments at the three

Reed Hulet

Dietrich, Idaho



Four Models with New Chassis

Patent No. 2701393 In Business Since 1907

WM. E. MADSEN & SONS

MANUFACTURING CO.

Mt. Pleasant, Utah



Meat Board Meeting . . .

(Continued from page 18)

facets of nutrition and research at the meeting. Following are some of the findings which have come out of various research studies at medical schools, hospitals and foundations.

Dr. Gladys Emerson, University of California is conducting a continuing study of the effect of different kinds and amounts of fats on protein and amino acid requirements of the human diet. She has found that safflower oil, which is said to be the most effective of the vegetable oils in holding down blood cholesterol, is not superior to animal fat for this purpose in experiments with laboratory animals.

It was brought out that Dr. Grace Goldsmith, Tulane University, is working on a very basic problem, which according to Dr. Hogan, could be the key to the whole arterial disease problem: this is how to hold to a minimum the amount of cholesterol the body makes and also how to step up the rate at which cholesterol is eliminated from the body. Getting rid of it fast enough can prevent its piling up in the blood.

Dr. Arild E. Hansen, The Children's Hospital of East Bay, Oakland, California, has found that when puppies receive a high calorie diet and an insufficient supply of the essential fatty acid, linoleic acid, they develop scaly skins, a rough hair coat and loss of hair. They also lose their resistance to infection. In distinct contrast animals on a low calorie diet showed no signs of fat deficiency. All pups on a

diet that contained 15 per cent lard had a smooth soft skin and glossy hair.

The work of Dr. F. A. Kummerow, University of Illinois, with chicks, for a number of years has indicated that a liberal amount of high-quality protein (such as meat, eggs, poultry, fish, milk, and cheese) in the diet reduces the amount deposited in the arteries. His results this year, and in preceding years, reported Dr. Hogan, show that cholesterol levels are affected more by dietary protein than by dietary fat.

At Vanderbilt University, in research carried out by Dr. W. N. Pearson and Dr. W. J. Darby, when lard was used in place of cottonseed oil in the diet of experimental rats, the animals were found to be more thrifty in appearance and the mortality rate was lower. The addition of the B vitamin, niacin, and increased protein were effective in overcoming a reduction in growth.

Dr. W. D. Salmon at Alabama Polytechnic Institute has also been doing research on cardiovascular and liver disease using experimental animals. Most of the diets contained 19 per cent beef fat. When this amount was reduced to 7.7 per cent the amount of blood cholesterol increased.

"This indicates that animal fat in the diet need not be damaging," said Dr. Hogan. "If one per cent of corn oil replaced one per cent of the beef fat the level of blood cholesterol dropped. This indicates that it is not necessary to have an excessively large intake of unsaturated fat in order to prevent a high level of cholesterol in the blood. Dr. Salmon's data do not support the theory that consumption of animal fat predisposes to arterial disease. A considerable number of animals on a diet of vegetable protein developed tumors of the liver. Tumors did not develop in animals whose diets contained anywhere from 10 to 27 per cent of protein from beef."

Research studies by Dr. C. H. Lushbough, American Meat Institute Foundation, showed that loss of the amino acid lysine is insignificant when meat is cooked by approved methods. Dr. Lushbough's research also shows that vitamins A and B in liver are not destroyed when the meat is cooked by an approved method.

Dr. Fredrick J. Stare, Harvard University, has uncovered evidence that a rare, or scarce, substance called orotic acid will reduce the amount of cholesterol in the blood. He has also found that when experimental monkeys consumed a diet that was deficient in fat the amount of cholesterol in the blood was reduced. However, they developed inflammation of the skin, a rough hair coat, and lost weight.

Wool-Mohair



Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Co.

311 Summer Street
BOSTON 10, MASSACHUSETTS
Telephone HUbbard 2-8434

Executive Committee Meeting . . .

(Continued from page 19)

to modernize the organization and make it run more smoothly. Other members of the Organization Committee are Everett Shuey (Montana), Don Clyde (Utah) and J. B. McCord (Texas).

On motion made by Mr. Hislop, seconded by Mr. Shuey and carried, the officers were instructed to consult a competent attorney and make preliminary plans to incorporate the National Wool Growers Association. The officers were also instructed to consult the attorney to get his suggestions for modernizing or changing the constitution and by-laws of the association.

The Organization Committee, Mr. Hislop reported, had discussed several recommendations for changes in the voting on the convention floor and by the Executive Committee and also certain changes in officers' titles. However, the committee could not arrive at a definite recommendation, he stated, and had, therefore, voted to present all recommendations to the Executive Committee for final action. After much discussion, the Executive Committee voted to make no changes in any of these items.

Other Business

Plans for the first National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference to be held in Laramie, Wyoming, August 8 and 9, were presented by NWGA President Harold Josendal. He urged a large attendance among sheep growers at this very important meeting.

The 1961 summer Executive Committee meeting was set for Yakima, Washington, at a time to be selected by the

Gladys Mike, Associate Editor and Advertising Manager of the National Wool Grower, reported on work that had been done to increase advertising in the magazine.

Social Functions

Executive Committee members and their families were feted to a social hour and dinner July 19 at the Ft. Douglas Country Club, hosted by the Utah Wool Growers Association. About 50 guests enjoyed a delicious roast lamb dinner in the dining room of the spacious Country Club on the east bench of Salt Lake City. Dinner guests were thrilled with the magnificent view of Salt Lake Valley as seen from the club house.

An unexpected treat awaited the guests after they finished their dinner. It was discovered that one of the NWGA Executive Committee members from New Mexico, W. E. Overton, was an accomplished entertainer either at the

piano or guitar, and he can also sing. With the aid of Joe Donlin of Wyoming, who has an excellent singing voice, dinner guests were serenaded with the strains of many old-time favorite tunes. Audience participation was also evident as Hi Overton led the group in singing "Home, Home on the Range," "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" and many others.

Tiny Brad Little, Emmett, Idaho, son of NWGA Vice President David Little and Mrs. Little, was invited by Mr. Overton to sing a tune for the group. Brad delighted the audience with his rendition of "Home, Home on the Range."

This was the first NWGA Executive Committee meeting attended by either Hi Overton or Joe Donlin, but after the dinner everyone was certainly agreed that it was fortunate they came to Salt Lake. They added considerably to a very enjoyable gathering.

Committee members were guests of the National Wool Growers Association at a lamb stew luncheon at the Hotel Utah on July 19.

At least one representative from 13 of the 14 states affiliated with the National Wool Growers Association was

in attendance. No one from the newest NWGA affiliate—Indiana—was able to be present.

In addition to President Josendal, the following Executive Committee members, alternates and other industry leaders attended the two-day session: M. P. Espil, Arizona; W. P. Rickard and Russ Connick, California; Angus Mc-Intosh, Marshall Hughes and Robert Field, Colorado; David Little and Wilbur Wilson, Idaho; Everett Shuey, Montana; Stanley Ellison, Nevada; W. E. "Hi" Overton, New Mexico; Kenneth Johnson, Oregon; Martin Tennant, South Dakota; Penrose B. Metcalfe. Lucius M. Stephens, J. B. McCord and Tom Wallace, Texas; Welby Aagard, Don Clyde, J. R. Broadbent, J. Wallace Wintch, L. B. Johnson and James A. Hooper, Utah; George Hislop, Parm Dickson and Phil Kern, Washington; F. W. ImMasche, Commodity Stabilization Service, Washington, D. C., and Joseph Donlin, Wyoming. Edwin E. Marsh and Farrell T. Wankier, Jr., NWGA executive secretary and assistant secretary, respectively, and Gladys Mike, associate editor, National Wool Grower, also attended the sessions.

Plans Formulated for Kentucky Sheep Show

THE Bluegrass State of Kentucky has always been an important center of flock mastery, and in some breeds has had leadership. This year the 57th Kentucky State Fair, September 9th through the 17th, is planning a convincing show of Southdowns, Hampshires, Shropshires, Cheviots, Suffolks, Oxfords, Dorsets and Rambouillets.

Young Colby Forsee, son of former Southdown president Tom Forsee, Owenton, Kentucky, is in charge of the Kentucky State Fair Sheep Show, which follows Indiana and Ohio. Judge will be Jack Judy of the Ohio State University. Mrs. Norma Weber, Kentucky State Fair, P.O. Box 67, Louisville 17, Kentucky, is superintendent of entries. Write her for the premium list and entry blanks.

Last year 38 exhibitors showed 492 head of purebred sheep for a total of \$4,950 in prize money. There is plenty of room for more sheep to be profitably shown at the Kentucky State Fair. A brand new feature to be added this year

is the shearing contest. Boys who read the National Wool Grower are invited to get in and win it!

John Clay & Co.

of Denver, Colorado

Successful Sellers of Sheep, Cattle, and Hogs

A complete and thoroughly seasoned and experienced selling organization in all Departments.

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

There Is No More Effective Way to Market Your Stock Than Through

JOHN CLAY & COMPANY

of Denver, Colorado Live Stock Commission Service Denver, Colorado Sheep and Wool Facts . . .

(Continued from page 17)

Answer: The success of a selective mating system is most affected by the accuracy of the measurements of the traits used in making selection.

25. Question: At what age does a range ram's body weight most nearly represent his life-time average?

Answer: The body weight of a range ram at three and one-half years most accurately represents his life-time average.

MT. HAGGIN

For over 50 years producers of great sheep

We have an excellent crop of Targhee yearling rams for sale at our ranch. We invite your personal inspection, or call, or write us.



Mt. Haggin produces only the highest quality
as evidenced by numerous awards taken
by the firm.

MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.

<u>Kanana kanana manana m</u>

H. E. Furgeson, Mgr.

Anaconda, Montana

PRODUCERS LIVESTOCK DAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION

IN THE NAMES
OF A FRIEND
FROM BEGINBING
TO END

AMERICIES ON ALL
PRINCIPAL MARKETING
AMERICAN MA

Best Wishes To The 45th Annual NATIONAL RAM SALE

PRODUCERS

Livestock Marketing Association
Western Livestock Order Buyers Ass'n.

Union Stockyards - Ogden and North Salt Lake

PLMA Agencies Located at

OGDEN-DENVER-ARTESIA-BILLINGS-CALDWELL NORTH SALT LAKE-PHOENIX-BRAWLEY-YUMA

26. Question: How accurate is selection for body weight to predict the lifetime average when taken as a lamb, yearling, two-year-old, three-year-old, or four-year-old?

Answer: Reliability increases as the ram approaches three years of age. For example, when predicting for body weight, reliability of lamb weight is approximately 40 per cent; at one year 60 per cent; at two years 70 per cent; at three years 85 per cent; and at four years 80 per cent.

27. Question: Is life-time average the best measurement to use for selection?

Answer: Life-time average is rather an indefinite term because of the difference between sheep in the number of years lived. The high producing herd must have the ability to produce a quick growing lamb, a fast developing yearling or two-year-old, a sturdy sheep at three and four years and a sheep that will still produce at six or seven years of age. To emphasize these traits, selection cannot be confined to any particular age for all traits.

28. Question: What method of selection best represents over all selection for large lambs, early maturity, adaptability, wearing ability and long life?

Answer: Select the best individuals in each age group to be sure of selecting for large lamb crop weight, early maturity, adaptability, wearing ability and long life.

29. Question: How important is yearling ewe weight in lifetime lamb production?

Answer: Yearling ewe weight is important, since the heavier yearlings will produce more pounds of lamb than the light weight yearling ewes. A difference of 10 pounds in yearling body weight means four pounds more lamb per ewe.

30. Question: What are the working steps necessary in starting and continuing a selective mating program?

Answer: The steps necessary in a selective mating program are as follows:

- A. Decide what traits you want to improve. Body weight, clean wool, and uniform fleeces (down-grade sheep with hairy breeches) are traits that are most important to total income.
- B. For ideal conditions, work sheep in a corral with a sorting chute four to eight feet wide, and with a threeor four-way cutting chute.
- C. At shearing time mark with chalk, in the chute, all ewes as follows:
 - Mark on the head all ewes that have staple length for wool grade.
 - Mark down the back all ewes that have french combing length for wool grade.

The National Wool Grower

- 3. Mark on the rump all ewes that have less than french combing length, all unsound ewes, all small and hairy breeched ewes, all ewes with black wool, black spots or fibers, black legs or face.
- Mark across the back all large long stapled ewes that have hairy breeches.
- 5. Mark on the nose all ewes that are above average size with above average staple of wool, as open face as possible and without hairy breeches or off-color in the wool. Also include in this group the one or two per cent of the ewes that are extremely large bodied regardless of their wool length and the extremely long stapled ewes regardless of their body size. This group is to be used to raise replacement rams if such is the practice, otherwise it is not necessary to form such a group.
- D. Cut all head-marked ewes (and nose-marked ewes) into one group. Cut all back marked ewes into one group. Cut all rump-marked ewes into one group. Cut all ewes marked across the back into one group.
- E. Each group is shorn separately and if a clean wool squeeze machine is used, they may be further sorted into clean wool production groups. (The method for doing this is described in Extension Circular 284.)
- F. Each group is given a special brand and so marked immediately after shearing so that they may be resorted into breeding groups when lambs are weaned in the fall.
- G. Rams are sorted in the same manner except that each ram's body weight, staple length of wool, wool grade, and clean fleece weight is recorded with the ear tag number. Clean fleece weights may be obtained by using the clean wool squeeze machine, scouring whole fleeces or small samples. Sorting rams into mating groups of required numbers can be done from these individual records.
- 31. Question: How fast will the percentage of imbreeding increase in a closed herd of 50 head of sheep and in a closed herd of 2000 head of sheep?

Answer: Percentage of inbreeding in closed herds of 50 head will increase approximately 6.5 per cent every three and one-half years. In closed herds of 2,000 head the increase in inbreeding will be approximately .16 per cent every three and one-half years.

32. Question: At what per cent is the danger point in inbreeding?

Answer: Research shows that the (Continued on next page)

For TOP Quality COLUMBIAS

Count on Killian

See my consignment at the National Ram Sale

BYRON KILLIAN - SALEM, UTAH

ENJOY ROOF GARDEN DINING AT THE TOP 'O THE TOWN . .

Ben Lomond
OGDEN, UTAH

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

General Manager

Every Service Available

Roselawn Dependable Suffolks



We have some big, long-bodied, nice-headed rams for the National Ram Sale this year — as usual.

C. M. HUBBARD & SON

Pouto 3

Junction City

Oregor

DRAPER & COMPANY

Incorporated

540 Atlantic Avenue
Boston 10, Massachusetts

.

WOOL

danger point for inbreeding is believed to be at 12 per cent and above. This means that small closed herds of 50 head would have about 13 per cent in seven years, while in closed herds of 2000 head it would require 270 years to reach the danger point in inbreeding.

WOOL

1. Question: How much increase in price can be expected by proper preparation of wool for market?

Answer: Proper wool preparation can be accomplished at slight cost and can mean as much as six or seven cents per pound on the selling price.

2. Question: How much more valuable are graded lines when compared to ungraded lines of like quality?

Answer: Graded lines are about two cents per pound more valuable than ungraded and the rancher can learn grading in a short time. His cost should never exceed one-half cent per pound.



3. Question: Can the grower fleece grade his own wool?

Answer: One method of grading in fine wool areas is chute grading by length. This can be done at a cost of three-tenths cent per pound and in New Mexico has raised the price of the wool by three cents. In a Texas experiment, the price was raised by six cents per pound.

4. Question: Of what value is good fleece tying and bagging?

Answer: Well-tied fleeces in well packed bags show care in preparation. One New Mexico clip which has had careful packaging has outsold clips of similar quality and shrinkage by two to 10 cents per pound over the last 10 years.

5. Question: Do sealed bid sales bring higher prices?

Answer: Sealed bid sales (preferably in warehouses in the producing area) mean higher prices. An actual figure is hard to place on the price improvement but as one wool buyer said: "You have to bid your limit to be sure of getting the clip."

6. Question: Does method of preparation of wool for market affect the core test results?

Answer: The core test will overshrink poorly prepared wools, particularly where tags are left in the fleece. Wet tags will also stain the main portion of the fleece and will reduce the price per pound of the entire clip by not less than two cents.

7. Question: Is skirting of fleeces necessary in preparing for market?

Answer: Skirting well-bred fine wool fleeces does not pay on the present market.

8. Question: How important are black fibers in white wool?

Answer: Black fibers in white fine wools will reduce the price per pound by at least five cents.

9. Question: How important is shrinkage of wool in determining marketing costs?

Answer: Wool prices are based on clean wool value but wool marketing costs are based on grease weight. A reduction of 1 per cent in shrinkage results in a decrease of 4.3 per cent in marketing charges.

10. Question: Are wool pools beneficial?

Answer: For small clips, wool pools can add up to seven cents per pound to the price of the wool.

11. Question: What is the price differential between the blood grades of wool?

Answer: As a guide for pricing various grades of clean wool, over a tenyear period with fine wool as a base of 100 per cent on a clean basis: Half blood was worth 91 per cent; three-eighths blood was worth 77.8 per cent; quarter blood was worth 71.7 per cent.

12. Question: Is there any advantage in using scourable sheep branding fluid?

Answer: Scourable sheep branding fluid can increase grease wool prices by as much as nine cents per pound.

13. Question: How much more wool income may be expected from a ewe with a three and one-half inch or over staple of fine wool when compared to a ewe having a two and one-half inch or less staple of fine wool?

Answer: Fine wool ewes with a staple length of three inches or over returned 76 per cent more income than did ewes with less than two and one-half of wool staple length.

14. Question: Of what value is crimp in wool?

Answer: Well-crimped wool is 11 per cent more valuable per clean pound than poorly crimped wool.

15. Question: Why should the producer label his wool bags?

Answer: Labeling wool bags with owner's name and wool lot number will build a reputation clip.

16. Question: What is the difference in net income between running wethers or a ewe-and-lamb operation?

Answer: Here is an example giving production figures of a New Mexico ranch. This ranch has a carrying capacity of 75 ewes per section. The ewes sheared 13 pounds grease fleece weight, weaned a 90 per cent lamb crop of 75 pound lambs. Wethers with an average age of three years sheared 17 pounds of grease wool. The net income from wethers per section was \$100 greater than for the ewe and lamb operation.



— See our consignment at the National —

Crystal Spring Suffolk Ranch C. N. CARLSEN & SONS

OVID, IDAHO

Breeders Directory

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

COLUMBIAS

BARTON, LEE R. Manti, Utah BRADFORD, MARK Spanish Fork, Utah DICKENS, JACK Walden Colorado

ELKINGTON BROS.

Idaho Falls, Idaho HANSEN, WYNN S.

Collinston, Utah HANSON, MARK B.

Spanish Fork, Utah HOWEY, VERN Center, Colorado

KAISER, A. C. (AL) 102 - 2nd Ave., Monte Vista, Colorado

KILLIAN, BYRON Salem, Utah

MARKLEY, JACK

Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1
MONTANA-WYOMING SHEEP CO.

1000 Nevada Ave., Lovell, Wyoming MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO. Anaconda, Montana

NORDAN, L. A. 711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas

PFISTER, JOSEPH Node, Wyoming

POWELL, A. W. Sisseton, South Dakota

RHOADES, A. FOSTER Hanna, Utah

SHOWN, R. J. (BOB) Monte Vista, Colorado

THOMAS, PETE & GARTH Malad, Idaho

CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO. Pendleton, Oregon JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F. Box 19, Montrose, Colorado

OLSEN & SON, NORMAN G. Spanish Fork, Utah

HAMPSHIRES

ELKINGTON BROS. Idaho Falls, Idaho

HUBBARD & SON, WALTER P. Junction City, Oregon

JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F. Box 19, Montrose, Colorado MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.

Anaconda, Montana OLSEN BROS.

Spanish Fork, Utah

PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH Rupert, Idaha LAIDLAW, FRED M. Carey, Idaho

LINFORD, A. R. Raymond, Idaho

MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1

RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE Aurora, Utah

BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L. Ephraim, Utah

BEAL, DR. JOHN H.

Cedar City, Utah CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.

Ephraim, Utah CHRISTENSEN & SON, S. E. Ephraim, Utah

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.

Pendleton, Oreg HANSEN, WYNN S.

Collinston, Utah JENSEN & SON, HAROLD

Ephraim, Utah J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM, INC.

Mt. Pleasant, Utah MONTANA-WYOMING SHEEP CO.

1000 Nevada Ave., Lovell, Wyoming

NIELSON SHEEP CO. Ephraim, Utah

OLSEN, CLIFFORD

Ephraim, Utah PFISTER & SONS, THOS.

Node, Wyoming THE PAULY RANCH

Deer Lodge, Montana WILLIAMS, RALEIGH

Spanish Farms Spanish Fork, Utah WITHERS, JOHN V. Paisley, Oregon

ROMELDALES

SPENCER, A. T. Rte. 1, Box 12 Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

SUFFOLKS

ARMACOST, EARL

Cambridge, Idaho BECKER, M. W.

Rupert, Idaha

BURTON, T. B.

Cambridge, Idaho COGHILL, LOUIS W.

Steamboat Springs, Colorado

CURRY, S. E.

Plainview, Texas HAYS & SON, J. R.

Box 25, Idaho Falls, Idaho HUBBARD & SON, WALTER P.

Junction City, Oregon

JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F. Box 19, Montrose, Colorado

JENKINS, ALLAN Newton, Utah

LAIDLAW, FRED M.

Carey, Idaho LARSEN, JACK D.

Spanish Fork, Utah

MOON, MYRTHEN N. Tabiona, Utah

OLSEN BROS. Spanish Fork, Utah

OLSEN & SON, NORMAN G. Spanish Fork, Utah

PEMBROOK, RALPH Big Lake, Texas

WANKIER, FARRELL T. Levan, Utah

WARFIELD, L. D. Cambridge, Idaho

WILLIAMS, RALEIGH

Spanish Farms Spanish Fork, Utah

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC. Stanford, Montana

JOHNSON & SON, WARREN Spearfish, South Dakota

MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO. Anaconda, Montan

SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO. Helena, Montana

Montana's Progressive Sheep Auction Market

if you are looking for a modern up-to-date and growing sheep auction with a large volume of fresh rancher consigned sheep and lambs!

Come to . . .



SCHEDULE FOR MONDAY SHEEP SALES

Mondays: August 1, 15, and 29 — and every Monday from September 12 through December.

Range conditions indicate early marketing this season.

We wish to offer to you, Buyer or Seller, our constantly improved facilities, proper feed and care, combined with personalized service.

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OFFICE PHONE: CE 2-1790
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Our 1960 rams for the National Ram Sale are pictured above. Our rams have been selling well at all the California Ram Sales and we feel sure you will like them at the National.

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California

FDA Proposes Safety Clearance of 42 Compounds in Animal Feeds

A revised Food and Drug Administration proposal for safety clearance of 42 compounds serving as sources of minerals in animal feeds has been released. The action follows reconsideration by FDA of a December 31, 1959, proposal on the basis of comments and additional data obtained from animal nutrition experts and the feed industry. The December 31 proposal was withdrawn because of apparent misunderstanding as to the scope and purpose of the proposed order.

To establish status of the 42 compounds under the Food Additives Amendment, the agency has listed the minerals and their source compounds for further consideration by qualified experts throughout the country. Included are compounds which are the sources of cobalt, copper, iodine, iron, manganese, and zinc.

Specific limits are proposed only for the addition of cobalt and copper to animal feeds. The other minerals would be regarded as safe when used in accordance with good feeding practice to supply nutrient requirements, taking into account the mineral content of available feed and the environment in which the animal is grown.

The proposal would also place a safe limit for added cobalt at no more than one part per million in the daily feed intake of non-ruminants, such as swine and poultry; and for added copper, at no more than 10 parts per million in the daily intake of sheep. The restriction on cobalt is based on the advice of consultants that a larger amount causes a condition known as polycythemia-an increase in number of red blood cells. The safe limit for copper rests on the observation that the normal growth of sheep on western ranges is inhibited with the addition of copper salts in excess of 10 parts per million of the ration.

Mark This Date - September 15 at Miles City, Montana 1000 Individually Inspected Range Rams

MONTANA RAM SALE

at the



Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, The National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statement about the condition of pastures is taken from the U.S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending July 18, 1960.

Pastures

Grasses dried rapidly in the western half of the country as hot, dry weather persisted over much of the area. Range fires in the far northwest destroyed a large acreage, and water shortages plague Nevada ranchers. Grazing is generally poor in California and Nevada, and fair to good elsewehre. Recent rains brought on good improvement in Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas. In the eastern section of the Great Plains states and in the Mississippi Valley, grazing is generally very good, except in Louisiana and Mississippi where a prolonged dry spell has resulted in depleted grass supplies. Some dry spots also are present in other southeastern, middle Atlantic, and far northeastern states, but otherwise grazing is mostly favorable in these areas. In the Ohio Valley, cattle continue to graze on lush quantities of grass.

COLORADO

Meeker, Rio Blanco County July 13, 1960

The summer feed on our range is only fair this year. It is worse than the past two or three years. We had a freeze June 21 and have not had any rain since. Our sheep are run on the range.

There have been some offerings on mixed lots at about \$17.50 per head. Crossbred yearling ewes have sold for \$22

We have had some trouble with weeds in this area. We have a county-wide spraying program for noxious weeds.

The last wool sold in our area on about May 20 at 45 to 52 cents. This was mostly one-half and three-eighths

grade and light shrinking and consisted of about 40,000 fleeces. The rest of the wool in this area went out on consign-

Herders are still a problem. Most of the herders are getting older and we have no young men to take over. We pay \$225 per month with room and board but still can't keep them.

We hardly have any coyote trouble in this area any more, thanks to our government trappers.

We have not had any cuts on the national forest or public domain for a long time.

I believe we definitely need the incentive payment to exist. Our promotion fund is helping for no more than its costing us.

-Nick Theos



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In 1959 I sold highest in the Rambouillet breed at:

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Cortez, Montezuma County

July 7, 1960

Our summer feed conditions are above normal and the best since 1957. We run our sheep on deeded range land.

There have been no recent wool trans-

actions in this area. There were some early sales at prices of 47 and 48 cents, gradually dropping to 40.5 cents. There are no buyers around now.

If lamb and carcass imports are not stopped soon, the lamb industry will be finished. Expenses are too high, help too scarce and prices too low for anyone but the very largest outfits to make money. The National Wool Growers Association is doing a good job, but I still think they can do more to stop imports. They proved they were a big organization by defeating the American Farm Bureau Federation last summer. I think they can do it again.

-Bill L. Veach



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Douglas, Wyoming - September 3 - 9:30 a.m.



Eleventh Annual

Range Ram Sale

of

350 Purebred Columbia Rams

Rock Springs, Wyoming September 14

For Catalogs, Contact Tony Fellhauer, Secy., Laramie, Wyo.

Wiggins, Morgan County July 5, 1960

I have what would be considered a farm flock—250 Suffolk ewes. We pasture on native and irrigated pastures—all fenced. The pastures around here are in average condition. We have had some fair rains so far this summer.

We do not contract our lambs, but ship direct to Denver. We lamb early in the year, January 25 to February 15, and ship around July 1 or earlier.

We are having some trouble with coyotes, but the government trapper is working to get them.

Around May 1, blackfaced wool sold for 42 cents.

The National Wool Growers Association is doing a good job to help both large and small sheepmen. Sorry to see where the U.S. Tariff Commission voted 2 to 4 for imports of lamb and mutton.

-Van Thomas

IDAHO

Ketchum, Blaine County July 6, 1960

Fat lambs have been contracted in our area at 19 cents; feeder lambs at 17 cents and mixed lots \$17.50 to \$18, all for immediate delivery. Crossbred yearling ewes sold in April and May for \$25 to \$28.

We are having considerable trouble in our area with cut-worm and Halogeton weed. Nothing is being done to control them. The wool market in this area is at a standstill.

Our summer feed is extremely dry and the water is very short. We are having our second dry season this year from lack of winter snow and rain. Feed has been only fair as compared to past years.

Our sheep graze in a national forest. Numbers have not been reduced this year. However, we have been given notice that all grazing on steep slopes will be discontinued in 1956 on the Challis Forest.

The drastic drop in lamb prices in June, along with our regular problems with labor, the Forest Service and BLM, is very disheartening. We are facing another expensive winter with hay selling at \$20 per ton baled in the field. There is not any demand for yearlings or old ewes.

-Dennie Burks

IDAHO

Driggs, Teton County

July 12, 1960

We sold our wool through the Valley Wool Marketing Association for 49.56 cents. This consisted of about 76,000 pounds.

The summer feed conditions are pretty good. They compare about the same as the previous two or three years except I believe we have less water this

We have had trouble with weeds in this area but are now spraying to control them. Our sheep are run on the range. I think the Soil Bank is hurting the sheepmen for fall pasture.

-Brown Brothers

MONTANA

Dillon, Beaverhead County July 8, 1960

The summer feed is only fair in this area. Pastures are drier and the hay crop is short. Our sheep are run on pastures.

Some feeder lambs in this area have sold for 16 cents to $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

We are having trouble in this section with the Alfalfa Weevil.

The Beaverhead wool pool sold in May at 50.05 cents. Most of the wool now is selling for 42 to 46 cents.

-Otha Graham

MONTANA

Hilgar, Fergus County June 20, 1960

The weather and feed conditions on the range since June 1 are about the same as they were a year ago. Our weather has been cool and moisture sufficient, but less than normal. Today, June 20, we had a fresh snow. The Judith Mountains are white from base to top.

Our sheep went on summer range May 1. The feed there is excellent.

We have had some trouble with Camas weed. I know of nothing that is being done to control it.

Our lambing percentage was a little higher this year than last.

Bids were recently received on the Snowy Mountain wool pool, but, as yet, I have heard no further details.

-Stephen F. Gilpatrick

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Spanish Fork, Utah

Sumatra, Rosebud County July 9, 1960

Our summer feed conditions are not too good. We have had extremely dry weather. I believe the previous two or three years were better than this year as far as feed is concerned.

We run our sheep on the range. They seem to be in pretty good condition this

-E. L. Grebe

NEW MEXICO

Pinon, Otero County July 6, 1960

We have had a very hard spring until June 10 when the rains started. Right now, the summer feed seems to be in fairly good condition mainly due to this moisture. However, the conditions are worse than they were two and three years ago.

-Max Cartright

OREGON

Mosier, Wasco County July 6, 1960

Our summer feed conditions are about normal. It is about the same as the previous two or three years. The pasture dries up the early part of June. Our sheep are run on pastures.

-L. C. Gove

Junction City, Lane County July 12, 1960

Wool prices in this area dropped two cents last week. Fleece wools are now selling at 47 cents.

In the Portland area fat lambs were contracted at \$17.75 to \$19; in the Corvallis area \$15.25 to \$16.10. Feeder lambs around Corvallis sold at \$13.50 to \$15.25 while in Portland they sold for \$13.50 to \$15.

The summer feed conditions are only fair. It has been warmer and drier than usual these past few months.

Our sheep are run on pastures. -Gerald Flanagan

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hoover, Butte County July 9, 1960

No wool has sold in this area recently to my knowledge other than the early March shorn clips. Wool shorn since then has been stored on consignment basis or else is in the growers' hands.

Feed conditions are very spotted. Some pastures are very dry while others are good. Generally speaking, this area is drier than usual, although our summer moisture has been below normal

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> > Ass'n. Office

Utah State University, Logan, Utah

for the last several years. My range is fenced into sheep-tight pastures.

Due to the high cost of production, the sheep industry in this country needs greater and more stringent control over imports than we now appear to have. It is easy to see how quickly the results of increasing imports have reflected back to the producer.

-A. Dean Walker

TEXAS

Priddy, Mills County July 6, 1960

There have been some recent sales of yearling ewes at \$13 to \$15 per head in our area.

We have been having some trouble with Screw Worms, and have been using an external application to control them.

Some wool has sold in our area at 40 to 42 cents per pound.

Our summer feed is very dry. We had better feed conditions during the past two years. Our sheep are run on pastures.

-Arthur Gromatsky

North Uvalde, Uvalde County June 16, 1960

Our range has been very dry since the first of June. It is much drier this year than the past two years. Rainfall this year, so far is only 5.67 inches.

Our sheep are run on pastures all the year round.

We are having some trouble with the weed, Russian Thistle. Very little is being done to control it. Some people pull it by hand. Some use a 2-4-D spray.

Lambs are being sold now at a very weak price. Some early lambs that went as fats brought as much as \$19.50 per hundredweight. However, the heat has melted down most fat lambs. Some feeders have sold from \$10 to \$14 and some fine-wooled ewe lambs at \$10 to \$16.

The wool market is very slow. Most of the spring clip is sold. Lambs wool is now beginning to come in. Buyers are talking 30 to 35 cents depending how clean the wool is.

-Lester Gilleland

UTAH

American Fork, Utah County July 5, 1960

Our summer feed conditions are good at the present time, but are getting dry fast. It is much drier this year than it has ever been in the past 10 years. Our sheep are run on the range.

Some fine-wooled yearling ewes have recently sold in this area at \$19 and \$20. Crossbred yearling ewes have sold at \$20. The wool market is the slowest I have seen in many years. No one seems to want wool.

See Our Consignment at the National Ram Sale We will bring our best RAMBOUILLET and RAMBOUILLET-COLUMBIA CROSSBRED RAMS

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Problems in the industry seem to increase year by year. Competent help seems to be among our greatest problems

-Delbert Chipman

WYOMING

Gilette, Campbell County June 7, 1960

I sold my wool in May for 45 cents a pound. It consisted of three-eighths

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IBOUILLETS

blood and one-half blood from Panama and Columbia ewes. They sheared approximately $10\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each, for a total of 9,037 pounds.

June has produced some rain which has helped the grass on the range. It is a little better than last year. My sheep are run on the same range the year around.

I docked 829 lambs this year and 729 last year. I had about the same results both years.

-Wagstaff Ranch

Walcott, Carbon County July 8, 1960

The summer feed conditions are very good in our region. They are much better than last year.

Our sheep are run in pastures.

-Mrs. Nellie Wallis

Changing Patterns Highlight Marketing Congress

CHANGING trends in modern livestock marketing were accepted during the highly successful 1960 Marketing Congress held in Lexington, Kentucky, June 22 through 25.

The Congress was keynoted with opening addresses by J. R. Wooten, Rocky Mount, North Carolina, president, National Association of Livestock Auction Markets, and C. F. Augustine, Lamar, Colorado, president, National Livestock Dealers Association. Both accented the theme of the national 1960 marketing event: "Progressive Livestock Marketing—Aggressive Livestock Merchandising."

The four-day Congress featured a comprehensive program which covered practically every phase of modern livestock marketing and featured major addresses by Governor Bert Combs, Kentucky's chief executive; Emerson Beauchamp, Kentucky commissioner of agriculture; Charles R. Koch, managing editor, Farm Quarterly, Cincinnati, Ohio; Wells E. Hunt, Hy-grade Food Products Corp., Indianapolis, Indiana, and Marc A. White, counsel, National Association of Securities Dealers. Homer Quann, farm director, WSVA, Harrisonburg, Virginia; David M. Pettus, director, Livestock Division, USDA, Washington, D. C., and Ralph K. Bennett, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario.

Rapid Gains Cited at Auction Meet

THE growing importance and prestige of nationally certified livestock auction markets and evidence of progress in establishing and exercising industry self-government in trade practice matters, were emphasized during the 13th annual convention of the National Association of Livestock Auction Markets held in Lexington, Kentucky, June 22-25, as part of the 1960 Livestock Marketing Congress.

At the association's final business assembly, Cecil Ward, Gainesville (Texas) Livestock Auction, was elected 1961 president of the national business trade association representing the nation's more than 2,400 livestock auction markets.

Other officers elected included Raymond Schnell, North Dakota, vice president; Joe Sorenson, California, treasurer; and J. W. Prince, Michigan, secretary.

At the closing business session the association's 15-man Livestock Market Council was directed to (1) seek legislation to insure local federal court jurisdiction in proceedings under the Packers and Stockyards Act, and (2) to establish badly needed lines of finance and credit in livestock and meat channels to stabilize all transactions.

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FRANK SWENSON. Mgr.

This Month's Quiz . . .

(Continued from page 43)

YES, I believe that two lamb crops a year are possible of realization within the next few years.

—Arthur Gromastsky Priddy, Texas

FROM a range operator's standpoint, I don't think two lamb crops a year are possible. However, it may work in farm flocks.

I don't think two lamb crops would do injury to the industry, as lambs are already in short supply.

> —Delbert Chipman American Fork, Utah

YES, I think two lamb crops a year are possible in a farm flock but not in a range band. It wouldn't be very practical if it were possible. Good labor is hard to find and spring weather is unpredictable. Also, a good lamb born in the spring would weigh nearly as much at birth as the one born in the autumn before it.

I think it would be bad for the sheep industry as a whole. We would have a larger surplus of both wool and lamb than we have now.

> -Mrs. Nellie Wallis Walcott, Wyoming

I think that two lamb crops a year are very easily possible now under scientific control and good management. However, I don't believe it would be feasible except under ideal conditions,

as a very high level of nutrition would have to be maintained at all times.

I don't think it would hurt the industry because the number of additional lambs produced by this method would be limited due to weather and feed conditions. At the same time, it could help the industry by putting feeder lambs on the market on more of a year-round basis and perhaps at lighter weights.

—A. Dean Walker Hoover, South Dakota

MAYBE two lamb crops a year on farm flocks would be possible, but not on a range flock.

I think it would be good for the sheep industry as a whole if foreign imports are cut down; otherwise it would be

> —Max Cartright Pinon, New Mexico

I believe that two lamb crops a year in the future is possible, but probably in farm flocks only. As far as the range flocks are concerned I don't think it is probable, and the setup which most of us have makes it all but impossible.

I don't think it would affect the sheep industry too much. It will probably help because there would be young lambs on the market on a more year-around basis, and the meat counters should have lamb in at all times of the year. I definitely think, however, that this would be limited to farm flocks, and I don't believe the numbers will be as great as a person might think.

-Nick Theos Meeker, Colorado YES, I think two lamb crops a year are getting possible but I question whether it is the practical solution to getting more production per ewe. The off-season crop would seem to be rather expensive to raise.

-Gerald Flanagan Junction City, Oregon



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